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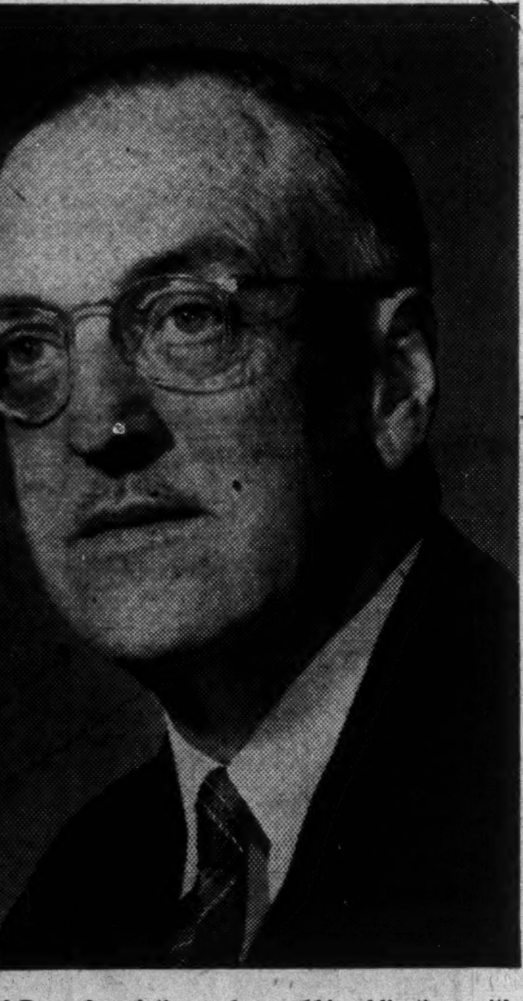


The Periodical Press Association embraces 114 publications with circulations totalling over 2½ millions. Included are Canada's top national magazines, business newspapers and farm journals. Distinguishing qualities of most of the member periodicals are their nation-wide circulation, their freedom from partisan political affiliation and their thorough-going Canadianism. Elected president of this group at last week's annual meeting was Archibald Stanley Christie, tall, energetic head of National Business Publications of Gardenvale, Quebec. Born on a Glengarry farm, Stan Christie has behind him over 35 years publishing experience. A son, captain with the Duke of York Hussars, was recently wounded in Europe. A daughter is wife of a French-Canadian lieutenant overseas. His farm at Vaudreuil features Jerseys.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Arms Plants Future Merits Close Study

An important and well-thought-out proposal for postwar use of some of our arms factories has been submitted to official Ottawa consideration.

Briefly, it is this: That a few arms plants be maintained as arsenals which would (a) maintain and repair existing military equipment; (b) maintain skeleton production facilities for special items of military equipment; (c) engage in research on and development of new military equipment.

Three things Canadians are likely to remember for some time: The price of unpreparedness for war, the fact that modern war-making capacity depends primarily on the swift and effective mobilization of the nation's entire industrial resources which is and will remain our main arsenal; that in this war we lost months and months of production—hence limbs and lives—because of the tangled, tedious process of getting designs and engineering data from Britain, translating that data into Canadian plant practice.

The draft "Arsenals Program" under discussion at Ottawa, discussed in detail on page 4, is designed to give Canada protection against all those things—plus.

Obviously Canadians must guard against the public treasury being saddled with any scheme which would attempt to put arms plants "into grease." Much of the machinery now making rifles, guns, explosives, ammunition and other exclusively military supply, is already obsolescent and will soon be obsolete. So are, or soon will be, the products those machines can make.

This is precisely what the Arsenal Plan proponents want to guard against. They don't want "dead horse" plants.

Under this plan, advanced by a committee comprising some of our most skilled engineers and ordnance men, they believe the public will get efficient and low cost maintenance of military equipment required for training and minimum stand-by needs.

But more important to swift and complete industrial mobilization for war is this function: Providing a research and engineering data centre for the whole group of industries which, in time of emergency, would be involved in the production of a particular war product or group of products. Keeping these industries informed of design, new manufacturing techniques; having constantly for them ready blueprints and other data, would keep Canadian industry in constant readiness to turn swiftly and efficiently to war production.

Such a program should, however, extend beyond the needs of the Army. There is a similar need in the Navy and Air Force. Some of their tools of warfare differ but their preparedness and production problem is the same.

Navy League's Good Move

Canadians will applaud the announcement of the Navy League of Canada that it is making legal counsel available to naval and merchant navy personnel tangled in the Halifax riot trials.

Navy League head, David H. Gibson points out that in doing so the League in no way minimizes the seriousness of the charges, but feels that personnel involved should have the benefit of good legal advice as to their defense before being asked to plead and that they "should thoroughly understand their rights of election for trial by a higher court." Donald McInnes, K.C., Halifax, has taken the assignment.

The Navy League is to be commended.

U. S. Still Backs Freer Trade

Before the U. S. Congress is a bill of vital importance to Canada. This covers the extension of trade agreements. It was under the original bill that the 1935 and 1937 trade agreements with Canada were negotiated and authority was given to the chief executive to cut existing tariffs up to 50%.

Now authority is being sought for more tariff cuts and the right to negotiate further trade agreements for the next three years. While Congress seems agreeable there is some doubt whether the Senate will permit passage of the present bill without some revision.

But the reception of this vital bill so far has been much more favorable than anticipated a few months ago and it now seems fairly certain that the good work inaugurated by Messrs Roosevelt and Hull in the way of clearing the channels of world trade will be continued.

There was some doubt when President Truman assumed office that he might not be as enthusiastic as his predecessor towards lower tariffs. His speeches, so far, however, plus his reported close association with former Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, indicate this part of the Roosevelt program he intends to continue.

There is also reason for satisfaction in the recent endorsation of the trade agreement policy by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and at least one of the major labor unions. This strong backing comes from sources which have been highly critical at times of lowering trade barriers.

To Canadians of course it is supremely important that the apparent conversion of the United States to freer trade is genuine and permanent. We are doubly interested. First because of the vast amount of goods we could exchange across our mutual border and second, because of the beneficial effect on general world commerce in which we have such a vital stake.

Top Advisers of Govt. To Talk Trade in London

OTTAWA—Highly-important fiscal and economic discussions between Canada and Great Britain are forecast with the departure for London of Graham Towers, Dr. W. A. Mackintosh and Hector McKinnon.

Governor Towers has not been in Britain since the early days of the war. At that time he was stranded in the Azores for several weeks en route home.

Dr. Mackintosh and Hector McKinnon are two of the government's top-flight advisers in economic and tariff matters. Mr. McKinnon is chairman of the Tariff Commission and has been actively associated with every important trade and tariff discussion over the past decade or more. Dr. Mackintosh is Director-General of the Economic Research branch in the Department of Reconstruction. He is the author of the government's recent White Paper on Employment and Income.

Two obvious topics for discussion are the questions of a Canadian postwar credit to Britain and new two- or three-way tariff agreements as between Canada, Britain and United States.

As disclosed in The Financial Post on April 21, Canada has already made overtures to Britain for a completely new type of postwar credit—a type of credit never previously proposed for peacetime commercial relationships between major powers.

This credit is thought to cover the 3-year transition period following the end of the Japanese war. It would be in the nature of a rehabilitation loan to cover the purchase of Canadian materials, foodstuffs and so forth and aim to bridge the gap between the end of Mutual Aid assistance and the return to normal or permanent postwar commercial trading.

The essential and revolutionary feature of the credit would be that capital repayments would only become due and payable if Britain's balance of payment position was such that a transfer of dollar exchange to Canada would be possible.

Whether or not an actual amount has yet been discussed, is not known. But a sum of between $1 and $1¼ billions is thought a likely amount in view of present-day and prospective postwar trade relationships.

Britain, till now, has resolutely turned her head against any commitment involving new dollar indebtedness. Just how far she is willing to go in this direction after the end of the Japanese war will depend not only on what arrangement she would be willing to make with Canada but also the disposition of her $12 or $14 billions of "blocked" sterling indebtedness incurred for war aid by India, Egypt, Australia, etc.

Nat. Steel Car Is Booked For Year Ahead

Orders on Hand or in Sight Assure Capacity Operations to Mid-1946

By DWIGHT MOODY

MONTREAL—On the basis of business now on the books or immediately in sight, National Steel Car Corp. has sufficient work ahead to assure capacity operations of its railway car production facilities until at least the middle of 1946, it is stated officially.

So far this calendar year National Steel Car has been engaged chiefly on production of freight cars for Russia, as well as some work for the Canadian railroads. The Russian order is being completed this week and a start will be made on an order for railway equipment for use in India.

In addition to the Russian, Indian and domestic orders, there is in sight a big order for railway equipment for use in France and Belgium. Arrangements are being worked out, on this business, in Washington at present, and within 10 days it is expected the proportion to be handled by Canadian railway equipment companies will be signed and cleared through the Ottawa Government.

Under Government Controls

As is the case with other Canadian railway equipment companies, National Steel Car is now working under government production control. That is, the needs for equipment from Canadian plants, both for foreign and domestic use, is now so heavy that the Ottawa Government controls type of work to be handled and the destination of shipments, so that production can be distributed in accordance with most urgent need.

In the case of foreign orders, such as for Russia, India, France, Belgium, arrangements are first worked out as to payment, then allotments made to U. S. or Canadian plants, as the case may be, for proportionate share in the work. Priority schedules are maintained—and it is probable that this system will be continued for perhaps several years, or until the present situation of needs in excess of Canadian production facilities is ended.

regular income tax returns and

Worker Supply Better

Closing of the National Steel Car's shell plant early this month—this plant had been in operation since 1936—has released a number of extra workers for railway equipment work and eased the worker shortage problem for freight car production. Not all of the more than 1,000 workers at the shell plant have been transferred to the car plants, as many of the shell workers were women who can't be used in heavy construction work, but many of the workers from the shell plant are being absorbed gradually and this process of increased employment in the car factories will continue.

National Steel Car can produce 30 railway cars a day, now that sufficient workers are available.

Retainable earnings of National Steel Car for the fiscal year ending next month are expected to approximate closely the figure of $1.12 a common share reported for the 1944 year.

'Little Business' Given Priority

OTTAWA (Staff) — "Little" business in Canada is being given an inside track on reconversion.

Paralleling a similar order in the U. S., the Department of Munitions & Supply has issued an order which gives any business doing less than $200,000 a year the right (after July 1) to an AA4 priority rating on materials and allotments.

It is estimated that this order affects roughly 75% of all business firms (by number) in Canada.

The priority rating is automatic and eliminates almost all "paper work" in respect of firms obtaining critical materials and allotments. Only one certificate is needed in Canada under the new order to certify that the firm is within the "small business" category.

DDT Output Being Planned

MONTREAL (Staff)—Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., subsidiary of Shawinigan Water & Power Co., announces that it will construct a new plant at Shawinigan Falls for the production of chloral from acetaldehyde and chlorine. Chloral is one of the principal ingredients used in the manufacture of DDT (dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane), the newly developed insecticide which has been of immense value to Allied military operations in many areas.

The other main ingredient of DDT, monochlorobenzene, also is being manufactured at Shawinigan Falls, by Canadian Industries, Ltd., and a plant of the Naugatuck chemicals division of Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd., is making DDT in commercial quantities at Elmira, Ont. The new Shawinigan plant will assure ample quantities of chloral, which, with Canadian Industries' monochlorobenzene production, will permit development of DDT production by Canadian insecticide manufacturers, for both export and domestic markets.

Shawinigan's new plant will have sufficient capacity to meet all domestic demands for chloral, and provision is being made for extension of the plant to take care of any future requirements.

Ilsley Tax Cut Plan Includes EPT, Personal

Consider Relief For "Executive" as Well as Average Taxpayer

OTTAWA (Staff)—The definite promise of income tax reduction in the next budget by Hon. J. L. Ilsley will include both personal and EPT relief. It is also expected that there will be some definite consideration given to persons in the executive salary range.

Chief aim of the proposed changes will be to ease the burden on the general run of taxpayers and also to give every possible encouragement to industrial efficiency and increased productive effort. It will probably be argued that management is especially entitled to some relief in view of the fact that decisions to expand or "risk" new expenditure and new jobs is often dependent on key executives now either "frozen" or greatly hampered under present tax laws.

Expect Drop In Spending

Actually, serious consideration was given to announcing V-E day income tax cuts at the same time that taxes on consumer goods and building materials were lowered or removed. But final decision was to hold off such reductions until the next budget.

One reason behind this decision to reduce income taxes quickly, is the one already stated, namely the need to give all possible stimulus to efficiency and to increase productive effort. Another reason is the belief that government expenditure in 1945-46 is going to be less than was originally thought some weeks ago.

The present estimate looks for an over-all Government outlay (or cash requirement) of something under $5 billions compared with $5.5 billions in 1944-45. This would be in the nature of a 10% reduction. The exact amount of this reduction is uncertain since Canada does not yet know the approximate amount of Britain's needs for the Pacific war.

"Aid" Outlays Uncertain

Two chief sources of lowered expenditure are these:

1. Pay and allowances of Canadian forces at home.

2. Overseas costs, including maintenance of our own troops, and cost of Mutual and other aid to Britain and other allies.

In the first category it is expected that the sharply rising cost of gratuity payments will offset most of the possible savings.

But in the second bracket the big question mark is the extent to which obvious anticipated savings will be offset by increased British and mutual aid requirements. Canada is committed to meet a considerable share of British needs for foodstuffs, materials and war equipment. But the extent of this is not yet known. Important studies on this very question are now under way through a review of the entire Mutual Aid program.

Door Open for Price Revision No Discrimination— WPTB

Producers Not Aided by Tax Relief Can Get Help, But Must Still Prove Financial Necessity; Adjust Prices to Aid Subcontractor

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—Following reaction of some business groups to the tax relief announcements of acting Prime Minister Ilsley (reported in The Financial Post last week) the WPTB this week revealed that "the door is open" to any firm or industry which believes it cannot now operate under the 1941 price ceiling. Producers who did not share in the tax-relief (or tax-relieved producers who feel their assistance is not adequate) can apply for price adjustments—but they have to prove financial necessity to get one.

(Basis of most complaints heard last week was that the tax-relief program was a departure from the "financial necessity" policy, gave wholesale relief to a selected group, instead of on a basis of proven individual need. In practice, this feeling was tempered by recognition that the industries relieved, as The Post pointed out, were all-out war producers whose financial problems in general were known to be acute.)

High officials of the WPTB repeated their assertion that the fact that half a dozen major industries have been given price squeeze relief through lower taxes is not to be taken as discriminatory.

In individual cases, even this tax relief may not, in itself, prove adequate to meet present need, it is stated. If not, these industries (or individual firms) may still apply for further relief. On the other hand, a number of firms and groups have already indicated they do not expect to use the full margin of relief and that some, or all, of the saving from lower taxes will be passed on directly to consumer, though this is not obligatory.

But firms or industries not in this tax relief group and who feel aggrieved or at a disadvantage as they now return to the manufacture of civilian goods are offered the "open door" policy.

How to Get Relief

The first recommended step is to go to your WPTB administrator and tell him the story. If you can demonstrate "over-all financial necessity" then you may have a case for some sort of relief. (So far, Ottawa insists that the number of firms or groups seeking such relief is "negligible.")

A case in point of an industry seeking such relief as it recommenced manufacture of durable civilian goods, was the aluminum pot and pan business. Some months back the manufacturers in this field approached WPTB for price relief. They asked a 21% increase to care for war-inflated costs. After investigation the Board decided that 15% over 1939 base prices was a fair increase. This was granted with the promise that if that proved insufficient then the industry or individual manufacturers were free to come back and discuss their problems further.

Two other important groups recently seeking price relief (independent of the recent tax order) are the manufacturers of brick and of soil pipe. Both have now received that relief through removal of the 8% sales tax. If this is insufficient, the case for the industry as a group or for an individual manufacturer is still open to consideration.

Auto Manufacturers Asked 18%

At least two automobile manufacturers have been very concerned about price relief. (It is reported here that the third big Canadian manufacturer, presumably Ford of Canada, has not sought any relief). The two which have sought relief, are said to have discussed an 18% price increase, plus some adjustment of taxes and other imposts.

For these manufacturers, WPTB officials had the same story. They were asked to provide the Board with extensive financial information on which the board could base a decision as to what additional relief is necessary. Though the case is not finally closed, it is considered very likely that the Board will indi-

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Inside News

Threat to Peace in Europe's disorganization is emphasized in two important reports to U. S. Government on overseas food, industry, utilities. Conflict on German famine outlook and on how much immediate rehabilitation to attempt there. (p. 7.)

B. C. Election this fall is expected. Major issues seen are the proposal for municipal purchase of B. C. Electric, proposed sale or extension of Pacific Great Eastern Railway, revision of forest legislation. (p. 12.)

Aluminum Output is being cut by Aluminum Co. of Canada as United States slashes two-months-old order from 420 million pounds for 1945 to 270 million pounds. Potroom at Arvida is closed and Beauharnois plant as well as LaTuque will stay closed. (p. 4.)

Plywood in houses, furniture, boats appears headed for rapid expansion as one outcome of amazing wartime advance in technique of wood processing and use. (p. 15.)

More Newsprint is allocated to United States for third quarter, 215,000 tons a month of 32-lb. paper against 200,000 tons before. Allocation for home consumption also is up. Generally more favorable season brought gains in pulpwood supply. (p. 2.)

Labor Education is looking up in the Maritimes where trade unions have joined with Dalhousie University's Institute of Public Affairs in development of a Maritime Labor Institute to popularize study of labor law, public affairs, social sciences, down-to-earth economics. (p. 28.)

Healthy Canadianism can be fostered by cultivating literature, bulwarking high living standards, adopting a Canadian flag, overhauling education, selecting immigrants, but most of all through closer interprovincial contacts by rank and file. These and other proposals are made in a Post discussion panel. (p. 12.)

Emergency Shelter administration of WPTB this spring helped 6,666 families find homes in Canada's historic housing scramble. The effort thus well launched, National Shelter Coordinator D. G. Mackenzie this week turns the job of direction over to Deputy Eric Gold. (p.7)

Forest Insects will meet stiff opposition from combined operations of federal and provincial governments and forestry leaders during 1945. Pests of the woods, notably the budworm, have taken a severe toll of one of Canada's most important resources. RCAF personnel will help spray DDT in Ontario. (p. 17.)

New Auto, Refrigerator Output To Be Controlled

Production Expected to be Programmed and Sales of Autos Likely to be "Rationed" on Basis Similar to That in Force for Tires

OTTAWA (Staff)—Decision as to the number of automobiles and refrigerators which Canadian manufacturers will be permitted to produce in the last six months of 1945 is to be made within the next week or ten days.

What is now certain is that these two items are the only ones which will be "programmed." In all other cases where production of civilian consumer goods is resumed after July 1, manufacturers will be free to produce what quantities they can, with whatever labor or materials or manpower they procure.

So far as distribution of new durable goods is concerned it is likely that only automobiles will be "rationed" as they come off the assembly lines. No plan has been worked out yet but it will probably follow the general lines of the essentiality list already used for tire rationing. There may, however, be important exceptions.

No attempt will be made to "ration" the new refrigerators as they emerge from Canadian plants. A certain number will be held for essential hospital and similar use. The rest will be freely distributed on whatever basis the trade wishes to follow.

In the United States, rough "quotas" for both automobiles and refrigerators are now pretty well determined for the last half of 1945. The WPB has authorized production of 265,000 electric or gas refrigerators in each of the third and fourth quarters. This is 28½% of 1940 output. In the case of automobiles, the present U. S. "target" for the last half of 1945 is somewhere between 200,000 and 250,000 cars.

What can be stated quite emphatically is that Canadian production quotas, when set, will bear a considerably better than "per capita" proportion to these U.S. figures.

For one thing, Canada has been out of production on these items for considerably longer than has the U.S. As well, our needs are differ-

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Use Income Tax To Collect Levy On Alta. Bonds

OTTAWA (Staff)—The provision in the order-in-council whereby the Government puts a 100% "capital gains" tax on any profits which are made as a result of the Aberta deal by other than original holders of the bonds, will be handled through regular income tax returns and through scrutiny of books of investment dealers and other such organizations.

Until legislation covering the deal is put through, it will not be possible to tell just what will happen to those who purchase new bonds in exchange for old and do not sell the present bonds in the market.

Ex-Fighters in Business

Watch Repairing and Jewellery Trade Put Two Maritimers on 'Civvy Street'

The story of ex-RCAF technicians William Wheaton and Eldon Atkinson is one of many instances where veterans of this war have launched new and promising businesses. Details of this and other enterprises are being presented in The Financial Post for the benefit of servicemen. This is No. 2 in the series.

Civvy Street looks mighty good right now to two former RCAF technicians who have joined forces in a promising watch repair business in Dartmouth, N.S. Their ambition to own and operate their own business after their discharge from the Air Force has been realized.

In October, 1939, William K. Wheaton left his watch repair and jewellery store job in Halifax, and enlisted to become an aviation instrument technician. Somewhere else in the rapidly growing Canadian air force another young recruit, Eldon Atkinson, Moncton, N.B., had also volunteered, and was assigned to aerial photography. Within a year or so their paths met at the Dartmouth air station.

At Wheaton's suggestion they made tentative plans then to open a watch repair and jewellery store when the air force no longer had need of their services.

Ex-RCAF technicians Wheaton (foreground) and Atkinson.

Injured in the service, Bill Wheaton was back in civvies in August, '43.

Here at least was the opportunity for the more skilled watchmaker of the team to get the nucleus of their peacetime business organized. Bill Wheaton, although still under a physical handicap, didn't look any farther than the busy town of Dartmouth. With the assistance of Col. L. H. Mackenzie, Veterans' Welfare Officer located in Halifax, he began to make plans to open up shop. Two main problems confronted him: where to locate this fledgling enterprise, and where to get repair parts, tools, and the materials.

He sought and didn't find a favorable street location, but he satisfied himself on this score with the fact that watch repairing was in sufficient demand that it would not, for the time at least, require a store location.

In January, this year, Eldon Atkinson left the service, joined the firm.

How much capital did it take? Bill Wheaton estimates that his initial capital investment was about $500, in addition of course to his own tools which he had used in pre-war years. Since that time he estimates that his stock-in-trade and new fixtures, tools and other essentials, have swelled their investment to about $3,000, a good deal of which has been obtained by a re-investment of earnings. How are the boys doing? Well, during this present year they are budgeting on a basis of a $10,000 turnover, and maybe a little more. Wheaton's investment, his energy, and optimism, is now supporting two ex-servicemen, the wife of a serviceman as clerk, and an apprentice who is going to school.

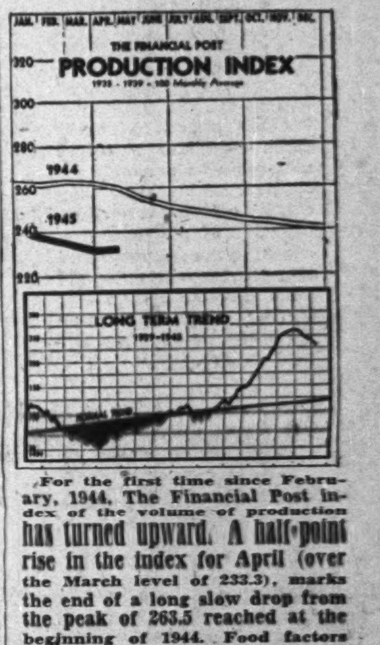
Gas Export Deal Still Awaits O.K.

Washington's decision on the proposed export of natural gas to Ontario by Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Texas, has been postponed to June 20. The U. S. Gas Control Board was to have heard briefs against the plan, if any, on May 14.

Considerable opposition has developed in the Detroit area to the proposed annual export of 5.5 billion cu. ft. of natural gas to Union Gas Co. of Canada for use in southwestern Ontario, The Financial Post is informed. Any brief that might be presented at the June meeting will likely come from this source.

Since the U. S. natural gas would only be exported in the off-peak season, officials of the U. S. distributing company point out that no serious effect on domestic supply need be anticipated.

Pace of Business



For the first time since February, 1944, The Financial Post index of the volume of production has turned upward. A half-point rise in the index for April (over the March level of 233.3), marks the end of a long slow drop from the peak of 263.5 reached at the beginning of 1944. Food factors dominated the rise. Among the buoyant items in April were flour milling operations, factory cheese and creamery butter production, canned salmon exports. Most marked increase was in construction contracts awarded, whose index rose from 153 in March to about 200 in April.

Colour Harmony

Pick colours carefully, combine them interestingly, and when in doubt, see your EATON clothing salesman. He knows "colour harmony," and will keep you correct with the trend, and in good taste.

EATON'S

Control Cars, Refrigerators

(Continued from page 1)

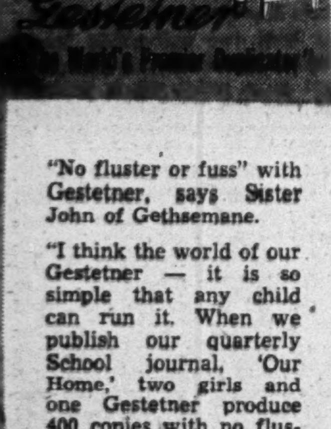
ent. Another very important factor is the need both in Canada and the U. S. for setting an initial quota which will be sufficient to get plants working again economically. In the case of refrigerators, a 28½% "quota" on our 1940 output of only 65,000 machines would be a quite absurdly low figure. (This is because U. S. production in 1940 was about 55 times that of Canada.)

Refrigerator manufacturers are being asked now to submit to the government their ideas of what they think can be accomplished in the industry in the last six months of 1945. In regard to automobiles, discussions are now under way with the U. S. authorities on this very matter.

Announcement here this week of the new "extension" of the Hyde Park principle into the reconversion period is given as putting a formal seal on intentions already expressed that Canada would share equally with the U. S. in treatment on scarce commodities components, etc., during the next year or so.

As already indicated in The Post, it is not thought likely or possible that Canada will share exactly equally in regard to cutbacks. But on supplies and components it is thought that the division will be fair and equitable on both sides.

FOR SALE—WATER-POWER
With Buildings and Land
$2500 to the first cash buyer. The dam is solid and measures about 16 feet high by 60 feet long. Situated 15 miles North of Joliette City, Quebec; near Quebec Provincial Road. From J. J. Fitzpatrick's Estate, Proprietor; J. A. L. Fitzpatrick, P.O. Box 244, Head Office, Montreal.



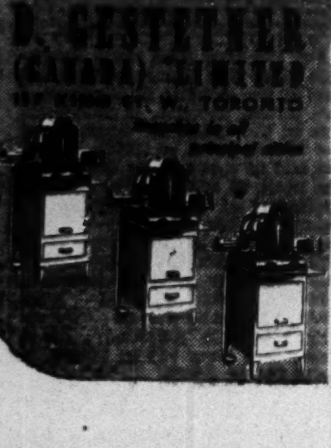
"No fluster or fuss" with Gestetner, says Sister John of Gethsemane.

"I think the world of our Gestetner — it is so simple that any child can run it. When we publish our quarterly School journal, 'Our Home,' two girls and one Gestetner produce 400 copies with no fluster or fuss. I would never want to be without this modern and serviceable machine."

Lacombe Home,
Midnapore, Alta.

* * *

We look forward to the day when Gestetner machines will again be available for civilian use. You may check off Gestetner on your list of post-war purchases in the full assurance that you, too, will enjoy the same supreme quality that is now giving wartime users service beyond their expectations.



Price Door Open No Discrimination

(Continued from page 1)

cate that the present tax relief should be sufficient for the time being.

For motormakers and other durable goods firms which have benefitted by the recent tax changes, Board officials maintain that their case would have been considered on its merits in any event. The adjustment of taxes which followed V-E day is a policy which is only in part the result of price pressure, officials say. In part it was an attempt by the government to overhaul its tax machinery and replace prohibitory wartime imposts with a more permanent tax structure.

With the automobile industry and in other cases where necessary or desirable, it will also be board policy in future to make price adjustments so as to pass on any relief to the supplier of components.

U. S. Newsprint Usage Continues Below 1944

MONTREAL (Staff) — Apparent total consumption of newsprint in the United States is estimated by the American Newspaper Publishers Association at 277,429 tons against 280,323 tons in April, 1944. Consumption for the first four months of 1945 is estimated at 1,056,954 tons against 1,075,891 tons in corresponding 1944 period.

Shipments from Canada in the first four months of this year represented 75% of total U. S. supply, shipments from Newfoundland 3%, shipments from U. S. mills 22%.

Apparent total stocks of all U. S. consumers declined 922 tons in April to 482,969 tons. Consumers' stocks at the end of April, 1944, were 406,803 tons.

Kayrand Mining & Development Co. shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on May 18. Ticker abbreviation is KAY.

U. S. Tariff Cut Power Clears Way for Trade

Doughton Bill, Now Expected to Pass, Seen Fundamental to Streamlining Canada's Trade with Britain as Well as U. S.

By KENNETH R. WILSON

WASHINGTON—The greatest importance is placed here on passage last week by a Congressional committee of the critical and controversial Doughton Bill on Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Two weeks ago it was thought in well-informed circles that this bill would not pass its first obstacle—the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Last week the committee approved the bill with minor changes. The vote was 14 to 11. Fourteen Democrats voted "Yes." Ten Republicans voted "no," Only one Democrat lined up with the opposition.

This week the bill comes before the full House of Representatives. It is expected that debate there will be brief—possibly only a few days—and that the House will sustain the committee vote. If it does, the bill will then go to the U. S. Senate (first to a committee and then to the full Senate).

Anything can happen in the Senate, but I was told on very high authority that the events of last week are considered very encouraging and significant by those who are most anxious for this No. 1 postwar legislation to be approved. Even so, some Washington observers are predicting that the Senate will limit the bill to a year and also limit its scope.

Importance of the Doughton Bill to Canada cannot be overrated. As matters now stand, the U. S. Trade Agreements Act (originally passed in 1934) automatically expires on June 12. The Dougton Bill would extend this Act for three years, and enlarge the scope of its authority by a further 50%. (As passed in 1934 the existing act gave the president authority to cut tariffs by as much as 50% through internation trade pacts. Authority for a further 50% cut, as sought in the Doughton Bill, would mean an aggregate scaling down of 75%.)

Although the U. S. Trade Agreements Act expires early in June, the individual trade agreements made with Canada, Britain, France, Sweden and other countries do not automatically expire at that date. These individual agreements continue until abrogated by either party. But if the Act itself (the legislation under which these agreements are all made) were to expire then the President of the United States would have no power to make new agreements or to extend the scope of existing agreements.

Passage of the bill would clear the way for negotiations between the big three of Anglo-American trade—Canada, Britain and the United States. It would presumably open the way for discussion of Britain's tentative proposals for a "sterling bloc" and would make possible removal of other barriers to trade.

RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN

H. MacD. Paterson of Alex Paterson & Co., was re-elected chairman of the governing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Officials of War Assets Resign Simultaneously

Key Officers Carswell, Horsey and Lash Leave Surplus Disposal Corporation as Organization Enters Postwar Phase

By DWIGHT MOODY

MONTREAL—As the Crown company, War Assets Corp., prepares to embark on the tremendous task of disposal of surplus war and military equipment, to be released from now on—one of the biggest Government jobs ahead for the next few years—a shake-up has developed in top executive posts of the company.

Resignations include: J. B. Carswell, O.B.E., who has been president of the Crown company since its formation; J. W. Horsey, who was appointed executive vice-president less than three months ago, and who also has acted as secretary; G. H. Lash, executive assistant to the president.

In only one case, so far, has any successor been named. G. Herbert Lash who has been handling the company's public relations and other matters for the president, is being replaced by Col. Frank Jennings of Saint John who recently resigned as chief of the Army Public Relations at Ottawa.

One big difficulty about War Assets is that it poses one of the toughest jobs in the whole roster of postwar reconveresion. Mr. Howe indicated recently that only some $30 millions had been recovered on goods already sold. This figure compares with perhaps anywhere between half a billion and a billion dollars of goods which are being declared surplus. And this latter figure is going to increase by leaps and bounds within the next few months.

Although no official statement or comment is obtainable from War Assets Corp. head office here, it is learned from reliable sources that Mr. Carswell submitted his resignation to the Government some time ago, to take effect July 12.

The July 12 date is exactly one year, to a day, from the time Mr. Carswell took office as War Assets Corp. head.

In his letter of resignation, it is understood, Mr. Carswell stated that organizational work for War Assets Corp. was now largely completed, and that he desired to give more attention to his private interests.

The letter of resignation from Mr. Horsey is said to state that Mr. Horsey felt he should give more attention to his other interests—he was on loan from Dominion Stores, Ltd., of which he is president— and that the condition of his health would not permit him to continue the added duties of his War Assets Corp. post.

Both Mr. Carswell and Mr. Horsey agreed to continue as directors of War Assets Corp.; it is reported.

Mr. Lash joined the executive of War Assets as assistant to the president last year, and has been in charge particularly of educational work. He was on loan from the Canadian National Railways, previously had been head of the Information Department for the Canadian Government.

The resignations of both Mr. Horsey and Mr. Lash already have been accepted and are in effect. To take over the new duties relinquished by Lash, who returned to the Canadian National about a week ago, a director of public relations and advertising (Col. Jennings) has been appointed, while a successor to Mr. Horsey's duties as secretary has been selected also.

Despite the apparent amity in connection with the resignations, there are persistent rumors here that the resignations of three of the highest executives of War Assets Corp. at about the same time, and just as the real work of War Assets Corp. was starting, were not entirely "coincidental," although this was the report from Ottawa. These reports have it that there has not been complete accord, lately, between head officials of War Assets and governmental circles at Ottawa on general policies.

In any event, it is known that Carswell's rigid determination to prevent any possibility of speculative profits being made from surplus war assets, and the very strict regulations planned to prevent speculation in war goods, and also to protect established business from unfair competition, have been none too popular with certain people, some of whom are in positions of considerable influence. Among the most bitter critics of War Assets policies, aimed to prevent handouts from government warehouses, have been the CCF.

B. A. Oil Sued By Hammell

Damages totalling $1 million are being sought from the British American Oil Co. on the grounds that the company's Clarkson plant has polluted Lake Ontario waters in that vicinity by John E. Hammell, president and managing director of Pickle Crow Gold Mines Ltd., Hasaga Gold Mines Ltd. and Val D'Or Mineral Holdings, Ltd.

The writ issued on behalf of Mr. Hammell by Slaght, Ferguson & Carrick asks: "Damages for wrongfully polluting waters on and adjacent to his property and damages to his real and personal property, his trees, his vegetation, swimming pool, boathouse and docks, caused by such wrongful pollution; and by noxious vapors and airborne oil soot from the defendant's oil refinery; and for damages for materially interfering with the ordinary comfort and enjoyment of the plaintiff's residence and for injury to the value of such property; and for the creation of a nuisance and for an injunction."

Damages asked are as follows: $300,000 special damages for pollution, $200,000 for interference with comfort; $400,000 for depreciation of property, and $100,000 general damages.

Raymond L. Hughes, solicitor for the company, asked for full details. Hearing was adjourned sine die but is expected sometime late next week.

Look For It Here

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Goods Will Still Be Going to Russia But Not Under Mutual Aid Scheme

OTTAWA (Staff)—Canada's entire Mutual Aid program is now being revised to bring it into line with the Pacific war.

Most important revisions are in the case of Russia, not now at war with Japan. In this case, all new requisitions for mutual aid supplies have been stopped. As well, everything going through the "pipeline" is now under scrutiny. Total shipments to Russia to date are said to be in the neighborhood of $100 millions.

All shipments going forward to Russia from Canada and the United States have been under the Fourth Protocol which covers the period ending June 30, 1945. In Canada's case, this fourth protocol includes requirements for immediate war needs, as well as long term reconstruction goods such as machinery and capital equipment goods.

Russ "Promissory Note"

Canada, however, has a written undertaking from Russia that these capital goods will be paid for under a guarantee or credit made possible through the Exports Credits Act passed at the 1944 session of Parliament.

Thus Canada will continue to ship goods of this type since they will be looked after by means of a credit apart from Mutual Aid.

The Fourth Protocol with Russia, signed recently at Ottawa, covered three-way shipments from Britain, United States and Canada. Earlier protocols were signed in Moscow (1941); Washington (1942) and London (1943). These formal agreements cover shipments to Russia for the twelve months ending June 30 in each year. The fourth protocol covers the period July 1, 1944 and June 30, 1945. Much of the material and goods promised under the agreement have already been shipped.

Those signing the fourth protocol in Ottawa were: Hon. Ray Atherton on behalf of the U. S. A.; Malcolm MacDonald for the United Kingdom; G. N. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador to Canada, for the U.S.S.R., and Prime Minister King and Hon. J. L. Ilsley for Canada.

These protocols are an attempt to meet Russian wishes for a "firm" commitment as to the exact quantities of materials, food and munitions which it is expected can and will be supplied by A-B-C countries over a 12-month period. The third protocol was the first which Canada signed directly herself. Previously Canadian aid to Russia had gone through U. S. and U. K. channels.

First published figures on Canadian Mutual Aid to Russia were placed before Parliament last year in the report of the Mutual Aid Board. They showed $23.3 millions of aid in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944.

Cumulative figures for total shipments to Russia to date are reported as covering 450,000 tons of foods, raw materials and munitions.

This includes: 1,188 tanks, 842 armored cars, 2,568 trucks, 827,000 shells, 34,800,000 cartridges, 5,000 tons of gunpowder, 36,300 tons of aluminum, 9,100 tons of lead, 23,500 tons of copper, 6,700 tons of zinc, 1,324 tons of nickel, 13,300 tons of rails and 208,600 tons of wheat and flour.

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Campbell R. L. New Showing Is Impressive

What appears to be the best Ontario gold discovery since the beginning of the war has been made in a program of diamond drilling at Campbell Red Lake Mines, fine sections of high grade and accompanying wide sections of lower but good grade being shown in the drill holes.

Work shows the possibility of perhaps three parallel zones and it appears likely higher grade can be used as a "sweetener" when the production stage is eventually reached.

Holes Nos. 9 and 14 inclusive have each returned values which would appear impressive at any gold mine in Canada.

No. 9 hole one of a series of north-south cross-sectioning holes, has given 1.65 oz. over 2 ft., and 0.32 oz. over 21.2 ft.

No. 11 hole, under No. 9, has returned 0.17 oz. across 49 ft.

No. 13 hole, 100 ft. west of No. 9, returned four sections: 0.14 oz. over 16 ft.; 0.15 oz. over 37 ft.; 3.72 oz. over 7.2 ft.; and 0.17 oz. over 21 ft.

No. 14 hole, 100 ft. east of No. 9, has returned 30 to 40 ft., of good-looking mineralized core, but assays are not yet available.

At a point 700 ft. to the south, No. 10 hole returned 0.82 oz. over 2.2 ft., 4.8 oz. over 4.8 ft., 0.72 oz. over 3.5 ft., and 0.16 oz. over 34 ft.

The gold discovery lies in the eastern part of the Campbell property, 600 ft. west of Dickenson Red Lake, which has 1,500 ft. of core from nine holes to split for assay.

Dome has given notice of intention to make additional payment under its option on a 60% interest in the property. Dome also holds an option on the adjoining Dexter Red Lake property acquired to provide protection on dip at great depth, but no work is being carried on at this property at present.

Sask. Business Asks Showdown

New Trade Federation Requests CCF Govt. to Define Enterprise Policy

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—The attitude of Saskatchewan's CCF Government on the place of private enterprise in this province's economy has brought counter-action from the newly-organized Saskatchewan Associated Boards of Trade. By resolution in convention, the Boards have requested the government to define its policy on the status of free enterprise in the province.

While some cabinet ministers—notably Premier T. C. Douglas—emphasize that there is a place for private enterprise, other members, notably Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps, inveigh against private business.

Premier Douglas, for instance, addressing a Toronto luncheon meeting recently, said that Saskatchewan had a place for provincial, municipal and private enterprise to work together in the development of the province. But only two weeks ago, Mr. Phelps declared in an election speech at Estevan that free enterprise in Saskatchewan "is going to have competition from the government whether it likes it or not, and the profits will be used to provide social services for the people."

More Newsprint In July Quarter

MONTREAL (Staff)—The allocation of Canadian newsprint for the United States has been increased for the third quarter of 1945 to 215,000 tons monthly of 32-pound paper against 200,000-ton monthly rate previously. Total amount for the United States for the quarter will be 645,000 tons. The pulp allocation for the U. S. is to be 270,000 tons, for the quarter. Newsprint allocation for Canadian consumption is being increased similarly.

The increased allotment of newsprint for use on this Continent has been due to better supply of pulpwood.

Citralam Malartic Mines advises that payment has been received covering 100,000 shares under option outstanding to Robert Hughes as provided in April 3, 1945, agreement. Balance of agreement comprises an option on 1,346,662 shares. Issued capital is 2,653,338 shares.

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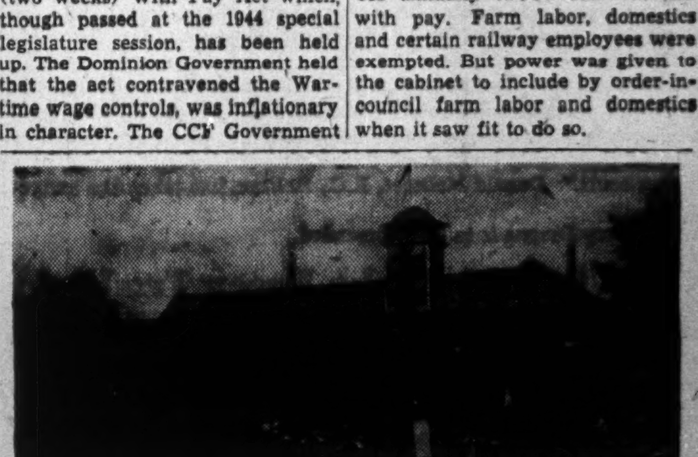
Sask. Vacation Law Waits V-J

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Saskatchewan labor will likely have to await the end of the Japanese war before it can enjoy the benefits of the Holidays (two weeks) With Pay Act which, though passed at the 1944 special legislature session, has been held up. The Dominion Government held that the act contravened the Wartime wage controls, was inflationary in character. The CCF Government made no test of the issue, but left the act unproclaimed.

Labor Minister C. Williams has announced that as soon as wartime control orders of the Federal Government permit Saskatchewan will proclaim the act. But wartime wage controls will likely remain until the Jap war has ended.

The act would make it compulsory for employers to give employees annually two weeks' vacation with pay. Farm labor, domestics and certain railway employees were exempted. But power was given to the cabinet to include by order-in-council farm labor and domestics when it saw fit to do so.



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Further Approval Given For Alberta Debt Plan

British Holders and Dominion Government OK Deal As Terms of Exchange and Speculative Profits Tax Explained

Three important announcements concerning Alberta's refunding plan were made this week:

1. That the British Alberta Bond and Stockholders' Protective Committee has approved the plan, as has the Dominion Government.

2. That exchange values for the old bonds can be calculated by simple use of yield tables.

3. The Dominion Government will apply the 100% speculative profits tax to the entire spread between the exchange value and the cost of bonds purchased on or after Feb. 1, 1945.

Of the three announcements, the British bondholders' acceptance had been expected, and other holders are also expected to approve the plan by a wide majority.

The procedure for appraising the exchange value of the old bonds is simple for those acquainted with bond yield tables. For those not skilled in their use, full particulars will be available from the province's paying agents when these are announced.

Terms For Matured Bonds

Briefly, the method followed in the case of bonds which matured before June 16, 1945, is to price the bond as of June 1, 1936, taking June 1, 1945, as the maturity date, and 3¼% as the yield rate. Thus the holder of a 6% bond which was due Sept. 1, 1941, would find that a nine-year 6% bond valued on a 3¼% yield basis is worth $121.31, and he can claim this amount from the Alberta Government if the plan is finally approved.

But the holder of a matured bond can also collect interest at the rate of 3¼% for the nine-year period. That means that if he refused to accept the province's offer of one half the contract rate, he can collect nine times $3.25 on a $100 bond, or $29.25. If he had accepted the province's half-rate offer, he can now only collect the difference between the rate received over the nine years and 3¼%. Thus the holder of a 6% bond who had accepted the payment of half interest would collect nine times $0.25—or $2.25. If some of the coupons had been cashed and others left on the bond, the claim is adjusted accordingly.

All these claims of the holders of matured bonds are to be settled in cash. The following table shows the total payment that will be received by holders of seven typical matured issues, assuming that the coupons were cashed in all cases:

Issue:	Payment per $100 $
6% due Apr. 1, 1936	123.560
4% due June 1, 1938	117.062
5½% due Jan. 1, 1939	121.936
5% due Feb. 15, 1940	120.311
4½% due Jan. 15, 1942	118.686
5% due Apr. 1, 1943	126.311
4½% due June 15, 1945	118.724

Terms for Unmatured Bonds

Holders of bonds that have not yet matured follow a substantially similar procedure, except that they calculate the exchange value on a 3½% yield basis, take the life of the bond as running from June 1, 1936, to the actual maturity or call date of the bond they hold, and also base their claim for interest arrears on a 3½% basis, and receive the same par value in new long-term 3½% bonds and the adjustment payment partly in cash, partly in noninterest-bearing certificates due 1946-50.

For example, the holder of a $100 5% bond due Jan. 1, 1948, finds that the term from June 1, 1936, to the maturity of his bond is 11 years, seven months. A 5% bond of that term, valued at a 3½% yield, is worth $114.18. If he has not cashed any coupons since Alberta's default, he will also collect nine times $3.50 or $31.50 in back interest. This makes a total of $145.68. If he has accepted the province's offer of 50% of the contract rate, he will be paid only the difference between the rate received over the nine years and 3½%—in this case nine times $1 or $9. Of his claim, $100 will be repaid in a new 3½% Alberta bond due either in 1965 or 1966, the balance will be paid in cash or certificates.

Here are some typical cases, in all of which it is assumed that the holder cashed his coupons as they fell due:

Issue:	Claim per $100	Maturity of new bonds
4½% due Jan. 15, 1946	119.358	1961 or 1962
5% due Apr. 15, 1950	125.372	1967 or 1968
6%* due May 1, 1951	133.356	1968 or 1969
4% due Dec. 15, 1954	118.855	1966 or 1967
4% due Oct. 1, 1956..	125.707	1972 or 1973
4½% due Apr. 1, 1961	127.747	1978 or 1979
5½%† due July 1, 1963	141.562	1979
4½% due June 1, 1967	130.076	1980
5% due June 15, 1975	140.797	1980

*Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.
†New West Irrigation District.

Finance Minister Ilsley, in announcing that the Dominion and Alberta have agreed on the plan, and that the Dominion would immediately take the necessary steps to enable Alberta to go through with the plan, also clarified the application of the 100% speculative profits tax incorporated in the plan. This tax is to apply to the entire spread between cost (on bonds bought after Jan. 31, 1945) and exchange value. The tax would make no distinction between the part of the exchange value that represents interest income and the part that represents capital repayment. Furthermore, the tax will not apply to nonresidents of Canada.

Still not clear is just how and when the tax will be applied.

UP IN DOSCO

T. S. McLanders, appointed executive assistant to president of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.

BC-UK Agree On Price Basis In Halibut Deal

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Agreement on prices has been reached in the deal with Britain for about three million pounds of frozen halibut this year. Settlement with the U.K. food ministry is at half a cent a pound less than the Canadian ceiling for frozen halibut, which averages a little over 20 cents a pound. Last year Britain paid one cent under the Canadian ceiling.

Large quantities of halibut are being landed at Prince Rupert by fishermen. B.C. Packers, Canadian Fishing Co. and other organizations this year have improved facilities to handle a big pack. Some halibut is also being taken by the fishermen to Vancouver, but Prince Rupert has an advantage in proximity to the halibut banks.

Canned Fish Demand Rises

The U.K. food ministry probably will require greater volume of B.C. canned fish this year than last, despite termination of the European war and probable reopening of former food sources closer to home. Britain must feed large numbers of war prisoners and liberated peoples and it's expected demand for canned as well as frozen fish and almost every other food capable of being effectively packed will increase during the next few years.

Allocation of canned fish to the Canadian domestic market last year was about 250,000 cases. Whether it is any larger in 1945 will depend entirely on the size of the total pack, as Britain will probably be given priority in view of critical needs.

Herring Outlook Brighter

West coast fish packers who imagined the demand for canned herring would dip after V-E Day now expect overseas requirements as great as ever because of European food scarcity.

Canned herring has been one of the "war baby" industries of British Columbia, the pack rising from about 35,000 cases pre-war to more than a million. Survival of the canned herring market in peacetime will be an economic factor of considerable importance to the fisheries industries of the west coast.

May Develop Moss In P. E. I.

From Our Own Correspondent

CHARLOTTETOWN—The possibilities of developing high-grade sphagnum moss from the peat bogs of Prince Edward Island are now being investigated by New Brunswick interests in conjunction with the provincial government. An area of about 12 acres in the Black Banks district with deposits averaging 35 feet deep has been under study by J. P. Shaver of Napadogan, N.B., who in a press interview here said he was optimistic. H. A. Leverin, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, reputedly Canada's greatest authority on sphagnum moss, has visited the district and pronounced Black Banks moss the equal of any in Canada.

Sphagnum moss can be used as insulation against frost and heat in shipping perishable fruits and vegetables; is said capable of keeping fish and meat fresh for three weeks; has advantages as fertilizer and soil conditioner; can be used for building insulation and sound proofing by being blown into mid-wall air spaces. The low-grade moss is essential in processing magnesium and if a proposed magnesium plant at Saguenay River, Quebec, materializes, this would contribute an important outlet. The U. S. market is said in need of all the high-grade moss Canada can spare.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Bankers May Drop Objections To Bretton Woods Monetary Scheme

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON—Altered attitude of bankers to Bretton Woods monetary proposals is illustrated by the speech W. Randolph Burgess, president of American Bankers Association, made to the Chamber of Commerce of New York State. Mr. Burgess said the A.B.A. would waive objections of technical character to the monetary fund part of Bretton Woods, if a few "minimal amendments" were granted. Witness before the House banking and currency committee, he revealed the nature of such amendments and proposed making them without altering Bretton Woods, except in interpretation of the function of the fund. The compromise along this line would restrict the fund from dealing with anything more than temporary shortages of currency on the part of members. The proposed world bank would not only make loans for reconstruction and development, but also for stabilization of currencies. One purpose for such loans might be to build up reserves for a European currency. This proposed separation of powers between the bank and the fund has been widely hailed in American banking and business circles.

* * *

President Truman Praised For Pruning of Budget

While the 1945-46 U. S. budget was not the largest on record, falling short of the previous year, the first determined trimming done by President Truman the other day won him more spontaneous praise inside the country than possibly any other move he has made since taking office. The reductions proposed by the President, in a message to the House appropriations committee, amounted to $7.5 billions, about 10% of current war expenditures. In slicing items off war agency accounts, the President proposed adding expenditures for social security and welfare work. As prepared in the Roosevelt administration in January, the budget to cover government appropriations to June 30, 1946, amounted to $83.1 billions compared with $99.7 billions for 1944-45, and actual expenditures of $95.3 billions in 1943-44. The war expenditures for 1945-46 were estimated at $70 billions, and the first Truman reductions will bring it down to about $62.5 billions, with the likelihood that it will be reduced still further.

* * *

Edwin Pauley Named Reparations Delegate

An appointment which did not attract much attention outside Washington and possibly Los Angeles, where Edwin A. Pauley comes from, and St. Louis, where President Truman comes from, was that of Mr. Pauley as President Truman's personal ambassador to head the American delegation on the allied reparations commission in Moscow. This commission will determine how to carry out the agreement made at Yalta that Germany must furnish reparations in kind as far as possible to repay the damage caused by the war. It will undoubtedly be the most important work to be done, next to the peace conference itself. The reparations commission will decide how the remaining resources of Germany are used to rebuild the countries Hitler invaded and shattered. This is a matter which will determine the future of Europe, and the manner in which it is done will determine the abandonment of industry in Germany and the rise of cities and industries in other countries, long before the peace conference can come to any final decisions. Thus the Moscow commission will determine the extent to which the pre-war economic framework of Europe will be salvaged, and how much of it will not. Realizing this, President Truman sent Mr. Pauley to Moscow, whereas President Roosevelt had not decided who to send beyond Isidore Lubin, labor department statistician. Mr. Pauley is a Los Angeles businessman who was treasurer of the National Committee of the Democratic party.

* * *

Victory Over Japanese Won't Take Long, Belief

While the European war ground haltingly to a stop, the conviction was unmistakable in Washington, despite official warnings to the contrary, that the war against Japan will be relatively short. How much of this was optimism flushed by V-E day sentiment, and how much was based on expert analysis, no one could say. The Allies possessed vast resources of veteran troops, and ample equipment available or scheduled. Military circles have revised opinions of Japanese fighting power, placing it lower than they did a few months ago. Jap plane production was reduced 40% by bombing, and industrial production in general in Japan was down from 10% to 40%. Washington heard talk that coming months will see a Japanese effort to surrender.

Almost unnoticed, the House of Representatives has placed its approval on the first major international organization stemming from the war alliance against the Axis, the United Nations food and agriculture organization. The vote was 291 to 25. . . . Whether it will make any difference to peace-making now under way, the campaign to amend the U. S. Constitution to allow the House to share treaty-making power with the Senate and to remove the two thirds majority rule will, if successful, alter the whole administration of U. S. foreign policy. By putting an end to the veto power of a minority in the Senate, the change would eliminate much of the risk of repudiation of treaties.

Baby Bonus Still Blocked From Quebec

Not Offering Statistical Aid—Wants Fathers, Not Mothers to Get Money

OTTAWA (Staff) — Quebec remains the chief stumbling block to smooth and economical administration of the baby bonus.

As yet, no authority has been given by Premier Duplessis to federal officials to enable them to check or duplicate provincial birth registration and vital statistics. All other provinces have signed an agreement and the work of transferring to Ottawa these all-important provincial records is well advanced.

This means, presumably, that the baby bonus will be paid in Quebec but that the work of verification will have to be done at some later date. It means also that as yet no machinery has been set up between Ottawa and Quebec to provide continuous recordings of new births and juvenile deaths in the future.

Demand Fathers Get Money

Another point of conflict is the fact that Quebec alone of the Canadian provinces is insisting that the baby bonus be paid to fathers and not to mothers.

The aim of the federal Act has been to pay the monthly cheques to each mother. But Quebec demurred and apparently Ottawa didn't feel strong enough to buck the opposition. (The reason given for Quebec's different treatment is of course the legal one of the special husband-wife relationships in that province.) But there was hope here that the Government would take a firm stand and insist on maintaining the direct link with the mothers in every province.

A final point of controversy and potential trouble for the future is the dilution of original plans to pay the bonus only to children who attend school.

As disclosed in recent exchange of views between Premier Duplessis and Hon. Brooke Claxton, the Quebec premier wants the federal Act amended to make sure that provincial school regulations are used in each case to govern the definition of whether a child can qualify for the bonus. At the moment, Ottawa has included this provision only by way of a regulation. Apparently Mr. Duplessis doesn't feel too happy about this and would like to see the qualification ruling put into more definite and permanent form.

It is estimated that possibly 60,000 out of the 100,000 children who will now get the bonus without attending school, will reside in Quebec. What is feared is that unless great care is taken there may be a tendency to use the bonus as a subsidy to maintain child labor at unfair wages.

B. C. Electric Study Launched

W. C. Gilman to Advise Municipalities on Plan to Buy Company

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Negotiations continue for purchase of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. by several municipalities, with parleys still preliminary and no sudden action expected. W. C. Gilman, senior partner, W. C. Gilman & Co., New York engineers and financial consultants, has been appointed to advise and on a recent brief visit here he conferred with a nine-man committee representing interested B. C. municipalities.

Mr. Gilman—appointed by the subcommittee headed by Vancouver's Mayor, J. W. Cornett, and composed besides of Premier John Hart and mayors of New Westminster and Victoria—is Canadian born, has spent many years in the public utilities field, recently undertook extensive surveys of city-owned transit systems in Cleveland and Seattle. His survey here is intended to determine whether purchase of the B. C. Electric is feasible and, if so, how it should be carried out.

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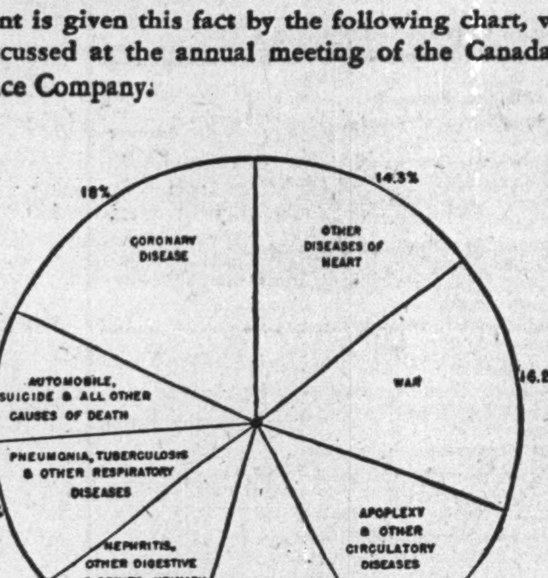
ARE PEOPLE REALLY LIVING LONGER?

It is true that more people are living to older ages than was the case at the beginning of this century. The reason however, is that great strides have been made in lowering infant mortality.

In the age group from 35 to 45, recent investigations indicate only a very slight increase in life expectancy and it is in this group that most life insurance is written.

Modern methods of treatment of such diseases as tuberculosis, cancer and pneumonia have brought encouraging results, but such gains may be largely offset by the increase in mortality through diseases of the heart and accidental death, both of which might be attributable to the tempo of modern life.

Point is given this fact by the following chart, which was discussed at the annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company.



This chart is based on an analysis of the number of deaths among Canada Life policyholders in 1944.

Faith IN CANADA

Courtaulds (Canada) Limited : : : producers of rayon yarn : : : twenty-one year old industry with which "Foundation" has been associated from the erection of the original mill through twenty-four further expansion and development contracts.

Mill buildings, yard trackage, residential developments, garages, storage sheds, tunnels, an intake from the St. Lawrence River—"Foundation's" jobs for Courtaulds have been many and varied and have on several occasions included the installation of machinery.

"Foundation" is proud of the part it has been privileged to play in giving material form to Courtaulds faith in Canada.

The Cornwall, Ont., plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited. During latter war years 50 per cent of production has been high tenacity rayon yarn for synthetic tires. Top illustration shows this yarn being wound on warped beams 5 feet long.

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WINNIPEG APPOINTMENT

RODERICK A. COPLAND

Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba, announce the appointment of Roderick A. Copland as manager of their Stock and Bond Department. Mr. Copland has been on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the past eighteen years. He has taken an active part in community affairs and is at present President of the Young Men's Section, Winnipeg Board of Trade.

MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING

If you feel we can assist you, we shall be glad of the opportunity of discussing your post-war plans and problems with you in confidence.

FRANK A. ELLIS, Mem. ASME
221 St. James West Montreal

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED DECEMBER 1, 1941

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to bona fide holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of three per cent per annum, in respect of the half-year ending June 1, 1945, being the sum of $15.00 for each $1,000 denomination.

Holders will be paid interest as stated on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada, or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New York, in the United States of America. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of May, 1945.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Taken from The Alberta Gazette of May 15, 1945.)

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED JUNE 1, 1938

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to bona fide holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of two per cent per annum, in respect of the half-year ending June 1, 1945, being the sum of $4.87 for each £100:0:0 denomination in Canada or £1:0:0 per £100:0:0 denomination in London, England.

Holders will be paid interest as above on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada, or at Lloyds Bank Ltd., London, England. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of May, 1945.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Taken from The Alberta Gazette) of May 15, 1945).

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED JUNE 1, 1937

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to bona fide holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of two and one-quarter per cent per annum, in respect of the half-year ending June 1, 1945, being the sum of $11.25 for each $1,000 denomination.

Holders will be paid interest as above on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in the Dominion of Canada, or at the Bank of The Manhattan Company, in the City of New York, in the United States of America. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of May, 1945.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Taken from The Alberta Gazette of May 15, 1945)

Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEBENTURES WHICH MATURED JUNE 1, 1939

The Province of Alberta will pay interest to bona fide holders of debentures of the above issue, at the rate of two and one-half per cent per annum, in respect of the half-year ending June 1, 1945, being at the rate of $12.50, $6.25 and $1.25 respectively for each $1,000, $500 and $100 denomination.

Holders will be paid interest as above on presentation of their debenture or debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada in the Dominion of Canada. Debentures should be accompanied by the usual ownership certificate required by the Dominion Government as in the case of coupons.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of May, 1945.

(Sgd.) E. C. MANNING,
Provincial Treasurer.

(Taken from The Alberta Gazette of May 15, 1945).

Sask. Labor Bd. Loses Test Case

Order Against Regina Police Chief Quashed by Court of Appeal

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—The first legal setback suffered by the Saskatchewan labor relations board, which administers the Saskatchewan Trade Union Act, came here as a result of a decision of the Saskatchewan appeal court on a board order against Chief Constable M. J. Bruton of Regina.

An order of the board requiring Chief Bruton as "an employer's agent" to meet with representatives of the Regina City Policemen's Association, Trades and Labor Congress affiliate, was quashed by the appeal court, all four justices agreeing the relations board lacked jurisdiction.

Define Police Duties

The quashing was a result mainly of the view of the court as to the peculiar nature of policemen's duties. It was held that under the terms of the Saskatchewan City Act policemen and officers were appointed by the board of police commissioners, but this did not make them the servants or agents of the city, or of the police commissioners.

"They are appointed to perform a public service," said Chief Justice W. M. Martin, "in which the city has no corporate interest; their duties are derived from the law and not from the city or the police commissioners, and in performing these duties they act not in the interests of the city but of the public at large."

The chief justice said that Bruton, in exercising his power to suspend or dismiss, did not act on behalf of an employer but under the power conferred upon him by the City Act.

The court, however, did not pass upon the constitutionality of the Trade Union Act, although this was cited as a ground for appeal by Bruton. Chief Justice Martin said: "The question of constitutionality of the sections referred to . . . should be reserved for consideration at an appropriate time."

Bruton in his appeal claimed that the Act was ultra vires of the legislature in that it purported to make orders enforceable as orders of the Court of King's Bench.

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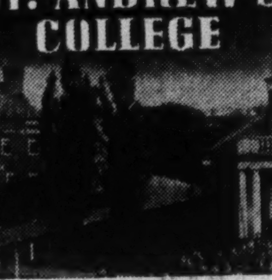

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WPB Estimates Time Needed For Conversion

U. S. Time Schedule Will Affect Many Canadian Industries Which Are Dependent on U. S. Parts and Machinery

An estimate of the time required by a number of industries to reconvert to peacetime production, made by the U. S. War Production Board, provides the first specific statistical reply to the important question "How long will reconversion of industry from wartime to peacetime production take?" While the same conditions may not prevail in Canada, the estimates have an important bearing on the Canadian picture.

Many Canadian industries are dependent on U. S. industry for important parts and for machinery and so the speed of their conversion will probably be governed by their ability to obtain their requirements from the United States. Canadian industries not so dependent may of course vary widely in the time required from the U. S. estimates.

The actual time needed will differ not only from industry to industry but in some cases from plant to plant in the same industries. Partial reconversion may occur in some plants while they are still working on war contracts. WPB recognizes this and also cautions that their whole study is subject to change.

Two estimates were made by WPB. The first was the period required after cancellation of military contracts before peacetime production would reach a point where the firms would "break-even" financially. The second was the time required for them to reach "all-out" or capacity rate of production.

For example the estimate shows that the automotive industry will require eight months to reach a break-even point in civilian output and 15 months to achieve capacity output. Similarly manufacturers of mechanical refrigerators will require six months to achieve the break-even point but 12 months to reach the capacity rate. The longest time estimated as required by any of the industries covered is for the manufacturers of jewelled clocks and watches who will require 12 months for either break-even or capacity production.

Following is the WPB estimate of the number of months required to reconvert to the two production levels for the industries covered in the study:

MONTHS REQUIRED FOR RECONVERSION

Industry	Minimum Rate	Capacity Rate
Consumers Durable Goods Division		
Automotive	8	15
Domestic sewing machines	6	9
Domestic electric ranges	5	9
Nonjeweled clocks, watches	7	7
Mechanical refrigerators	6	12
Domestic laundry equip.	4	6
Electric fans	3	4
Photographic equipment	0	4.5
Metal office furniture	3	3
Flatware	3	3
Jeweled clocks, watches	12	12
Domestic vacuum cleaners	3	4
Sealed-beam lamps	4	6
Small electric appliances	3	3
Lawn mowers, hand, power	3.5	3.5
Wood furniture	0	6
Metal household furniture	2	2
Fishing tackle and reels	3	6
Metal caskets and vaults	3	3
Bedding industry	3	3
Band instruments	6.5	6.5
Bicycles	0	5
Pianos	7	7
General Industrial Equipment		
Commercial and indus. refrig. and air-cond. equipment	3	9
Beverage mach., equipment	7	9
Tobacco mach., equipment	7	9
Sugar process. mach., equip.	7	9
Plumbing and Heating Division		
Cast-iron boilers	0	3
Cast-iron radiators	0	3
Cast-iron sanitary enameled ware	2	3
Commercial cooking equipment (not elec.)	2	3
Commercial dishwashing machines	2	2
Domestic cooking and heating stoves	2	5
Electric water heaters	1	2
Formed steel sanitary ware	2	2
Gas conversion and industrial gas burners	0	2
Heating controls and heating specialties	0	3
Low-pressure steel boilers	0	3
Mechanical stokers	0	2
Oil burners	2	3
Plumbing-fixture fittings and and trim (plumbers' brass spec.)	0	1
Steel septic tanks	0	1
Warm-air furnaces	0	1
Printing and Publishing Division		
Printing trades mach.	6	8
Service Equipment		
Barber and beauty appl'ces	1	1
Cash registers	2	4
Floor machines	2	3
Laundry equipment	3	3
Office machinery	0	3
Typewriters	1	3

COMPANY REPORTS

Powell Rouyn

"Your directors feel that constant effort should be directed toward discovery of possible copper gold deposits, such as prevail in the Rouyn area," President L. M. Keachie declares in the annual report of Powell Rouyn Gold Mines for the year ended March 31, 1945.

Diamond drilling of anomalies indicated by a geophysical survey started December, 1944, and is continuing. Deeper drilling to test one interesting area is being carried on.

An increase in production will be possible if further manpower becomes available and if further development on the 1,700, 1,850 and 2,000-ft. levels and on the new 2,150, 2,300 and 2,450-ft. levels gives favorable results, Mine Manager D. S. Johnston states.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1945	1944
Ore shipments	$680,675	$1,199,747
Less: Mkt. exp.	126,203	179,451
Mining	393,743	529,648
Dev. & explor.	80,331	111,274
Mine management	23,033	28,905
Misc. exp.	65,773	71,690
Oper. profit	*8,408	278,779
Add: Misc. receipts	11,991	4,700
Total net earns.	3,583	283,479
Less: Deprec.	153,246	150,897
Pre-prod. exp.	25,473	25,474
Interest	141	683
Taxes	......	35,022
Loss on assets	......	6,363
Loss on invests.	31	6
Storm damage	12,441	......
Net profit	*187,749	65,034
Less: Divds.	25,000	25,000
Surplus for year	*212,749	40,034
Earnings per Share	d$0.15	$0.052
Paid	0.02	0.02

*Loss or deficit.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & bullion	$190,174	$362,443
Dom. of Can. bds.	200,000	100,000
Accts. rec.	36,114	8,222
Stores at cost	58,417	74,171
Total curr. assets	484,705	544,836
Prep. chgs.	13,669	11,363
Discount on shs.	‡	87,951
Def. develop.	189,752	264,674
Mining props.	645,075	645,075
Plant & equip.▴	334,933	408,209
Total assets	1,668,134	1,962,108
Total curr. liab.	27,056	49,155
Capital stock	‡1,162,049	1,250,000
Surplus	479,029	662,953
▴After depr. of	534,613	430,815

‡Discount of $87,951 deducted from capital stock in 1944.

Working capital	457,649	495,681

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1945	1944
Tons milled	148,988	254,299
Recovery, per ton	$4.57	$4.72
Ore reserves, tons	460,024	576,678
Grade ($38.50 gold)	$5.20	$5.16

E. L. Ruddy Co.

Increased revenue as a consequence of removal of sign lighting restrictions will be fully offset for some time yet by the cost of reinstating and servicing lighting equipment on signs and display structures. The manufacture of new signs is still restricted due to scarcity of skilled labor and continuing restrictions on steel and other materials.

The sharp reduction in working capital is due to decision to redeem all outstanding debentures as at Jan. 2, 1945, at a premium of 1% and the transfer of funds to the trustee for this purpose.

Current assets at year end stood at $246,711 and current liabilities $86,258. Dividend on preferred stock has been in arrears from Dec. 1, 1931.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net income	$127,359	$140,155
Less: Bond int.	25,555	26,341
Loss on bonds	235	
Income tax	33,346	‡46,504
Deprec.	68,223	67,310
Surplus for year	nil	nil
‡Incl. $1,865 ref. EPT.		
Working capital	160,453	404,084
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	4.98	5.32
After deprec.	2.31	2.77

Electrolux Corp.

Sales under war contracts by Electrolux Corp. increased progressively in each succeeding quarter during 1944, and they represented an increase of 57% in dollar volume over 1943. As of Apr. 1, 1945, the backlog of war production contracts stood at $15,070,000. Present production schedules, subject to the possibility of contract terminations, call for deliveries substantially greater than in 1944.

Civilian operations were somewhat curtailed from the previous year. Virtual depletion early in 1944 of the pre-war stock of new cleaners available for sale contributed largely in somewhat reduced earnings in this field.

Plans are being formulated for the necessary plant clearance, retraining of personnel and the accumulation of inventories of raw materials, attendant on reconversion. Some capital investment in the form of replacement of existing machinery is anticipated.

A dividend of 25c. a share was paid Jan. 30, 1945. Stockholders at that time were advised that this payment did not indicate the adoption of a dividend policy.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Total net income	$1,863,644	$938,479
Less: Deprec.	241,312	245,545
Interest	8,198	11,300
Conting. res.	250,000	......
Fed. tax res.	675,000	275,000
Add: Unneeded res.	......	50,000
Cl., pr. yr. tax ref.	159,828	......
Net profit	848,962	456,634
Less: Divds. paid	309,375	......
Surplus for year	539,587	456,634
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	*$0.69	$0.37
Paid	0.25	nil

*Includes claim for refund of prior year's tax and reversal of reserves.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$4,087,716	$2,578,794
Accts. rec.	2,145,766	1,016,376
Inventories	3,556,078	2,932,309
Total curr. assets	9,789,560	6,527,479
Noncurr. invent.	200,000	600,000
Prep. exps.	514,516	73,262
Fixed assets*	986,187	1,131,095
Total assets	11,490,263	8,331,836
Accts. & tax. pay.	2,189,737	1,214,552
Other curr. liab.	1,540,519	146,864
Total curr. liab.	3,730,256	1,361,416
Conting. res.	650,000	400,000
Capital stock	1,237,500	1,237,500
Reval. surplus	1,063,550	1,063,550
Surplus	4,808,957	4,269,370
*After depr. of	611,563	561,929
Working capital	6,059,304	5,166,063

David & Frere

Demand as usual exceeds the supply of the products of David & Frere, states deGaspe Beaubien, president, and at the moment there is no possibility of producing more due to the rationing of raw materials. The company's working capital at $441,621 is the highest in its history. Net profit increased to $46,889 as compared with $42,765 in the previous year.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1945	1944
Oper. profit	$127,367	$117,758
Less: Deprec.	18,696	19,429
Res. for taxes▴	46,889	42,765
Net profit	61,782	55,564
Less: Dividends	28,687	26,417
Surplus for year	33,095	29,147
▴Incl. refund. EPT.	......	1,311
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT‡	$2.69	$2.42
Incl. ref. EPT‡	2.69	2.47
Excl. ref. EPT†	2.47	2.33
Incl. ref. EPT†	2.47	2.36
Paid	1.25	1.15
Cl. B: Excl. ref. EPT†	0.22	0.08
Incl. ref. EPT†	0.22	0.11
None paid.		

‡Before (†after) taking participating feature into account.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1945	1944
Cash	$35,256	$27,843
Accts., notes rec.	116,476	115,421
Investments*	234,860	174,860
Inventories	110,364	119,970
Total curr. assets	496,956	438,094
Suspense acct.†	800	800
Def. charges▴	6,096	6,745
Fixed assets*	187,866	206,563
Total assets	691,718	652,202
Total curr. liab.	55,335	51,536
Capital stock	354,200	354,200
Surplus▴	282,183	246,466
*After depr. of	333,394	314,697
*Market value	238,228	177,474
▴Incl. ref. EPT	1,709	1,311
Working capital	441,621	386,558

†Comprising 50 cl. A shs. purchased by co. in 1943.

O'Leary Malartic Mines

Several groups of claims were staked by O'Leary Malartic Mines during 1944 including one group in Laverlochere twp., Que., where exploration has disclosed new quartz veins giving values up to $5.60 Work is continuing at the present time. Other property interests in Quebec comprise: 3,000 acres in Gaboury twp.; 2 groups of 1,200 acres and 720 acres near Trojan Gold Mines; 500 acres in Cadillac twp.; 600 acres in the Chibougamau area; 102 acres adjoining Osisko Lake; 600 acres in Destor twp. and 400 acres in Montbray twp.

Holdings in other companies include the following 15,000 shares of East Rouyn Mines; 81,000 shares of Keymore Gold Mines; 30,000 shares of Belleterre Quebec Mines; 450,000 shares of Marygold Mines; 300,000 shares of Elder Gold Mines; 450,000 shares of Cleary Gold; 500,000 shares of Border Malartic Mines; 700,000 shares of Westwood Cadillac Mines; 700,000 shares of Warrenmac Mines; 50,000 shares of Ortona Gold Mines and 450,000 shares of Bellemac (Mud Lake) Mines. Cash on hand as at Dec. 31, 1944, amounted to $55,472 as against no liabilities. Shares in affiliated and other companies were valued at $82,300.

Odeon Theatres To Produce Films In and For Canada

A proposal to produce educational and children's films in Canada and to make feature pictures with a Canadian background, was announced this week by J. Arthur Rank, head of British Odeon Theatres and co-partner with Paul Nathanson in Odeon Theatres of Canada.

It is not proposed to make feature pictures in Canada. For the present at least, feature pictures, even those with an essentially Canadian background, will be made in the company's English studios. The studio for the children's and educational films will be situated in, or near, Toronto, Mr. Rank stated.

The British studios expect to produce 25 to 30 feature length pictures a year when normal conditions return. Combined Hollywood production totals above 150 features a year.

Mr. Rank has recently arrived from England, accompanied by G. I. Woodham Smith, legal adviser, and John Davis, managing director of the British Odeon Circuit.

"We now are trying to ensure that, if our films are good enough, a fair proportion of the audiences of the world shall be given a chance to see them," Mr. Rank stated.

Mr. Rank already has outlets in the 110 Odeon theatres in Canada and it is known that considerable further expansion is intended. The highlights of the proposed building program will include smaller, simpler theatres, more functional in design and with seating capacity of from 800 to 1,000 persons.

Buys Can. Refractories

MONTREAL (Staff) — Controlling interest in the stock of Canadian Refractories, Ltd., of Montreal, has been acquired by Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. Pittsburgh, Pa. F. B. Kilbourn, Canadian Steel Comptroller and vice-president and general manager of Canada Cement Co., Ltd., has been appointed president of the Canadian company. Other directors are: Gerald C. Ryan and F. E. Brydon, Montreal; J. E. MacCloskey, Jr., Raymond Willey, H. S. Robertson and F. H. Atwood, Pittsburgh.

Alcan Output Being Reduced

U. S. to Accept This Year Only 270 Million Lb. of Aluminum From Canada

MONTREAL (Staff) — The immediate cutback in the new U. S. order for Canadian aluminum, right after V-E Day and less than two months after the order was signed, reduces indicated shipments by Aluminum Co. of Canada to the United States this year to 270 million pounds from 420 million pounds. The 270 million pounds for the United States is additional to the shipments to Britain, now on a curtailed schedule.

Had the cancellation of the cancellable part of the U. S. contract developed later, shipments to United States might have been considerably higher than the amount now scheduled. The latest U. S. contract provided for shipments of 250 million pounds, additional to orders placed earlier this year, with payment for 100 million pounds guaranteed, and a stipulation that the 150 million cancellable part could be dropped from the contract only after 65 days' notice, during which period the company would have the right to deliver 90,275,000 pounds.

Thus, if the company were now working on the new contract, with any important amount of aluminum already shipped, the total deliveries under the new contract would have been the amount shipped plus 90,275,000 pounds—which might have been considerably above the minimum 100 million pounds.

Actually, Aluminum Co. of Canada has been working—and will continue until July—on a U. S. contract placed early this year for 170 million pounds of Aluminum. It will start on the new U. S. contract, calling for 100 million pounds instead of original 250 million pounds, in the second half of this year.

Because of the change in the latest U. S. contract—and to prevent stockpiles getting excessive—Aluminum Co. of Canada has closed one potroom at Arvida, transferring the workers to other potrooms. The Beauharnois plant, previously scheduled to be re-opened, will remain closed. The LaTuque plant has been closed for some months.

Permanent Arsenals Advocated For Canada

A plan to provide Canada with a permanent system of military arsenals which would be able at a moment's notice to provide industry with blueprints and other data for immediate war production has been presented to Ottawa by a group of leading Canadian industrialists.

Aimed primarily at eliminating the lengthy tooling-up delays that were experienced in 1940, the scheme also would maintain much existing equipment and develop new weapons and techniques of manufacturing.

Industrialists promoting the plan say an arsenals scheme should embrace only items that cannot be developed and manufactured by peacetime industry; units should be dispersed at most suitable existing centres which were established under the war production program; and each unit should have capacity to make peacetime military requirements, and reserve capacity as well, compatible with available floor space in the centre, made up of equipment which would otherwise be sacrificed in demobilization programs postwar.

Canada Can Contribute

Pre-war Canada's development of military equipment was negligible and it depended on the United Kingdom but during the war Canadian expansion was so substantial that it can now make a greater contribution in this field to the general benefit of Canadian and U. K. forces.

One function of proposed arsenals, therefore, would be to serve as centres to design and develop new equipment under direction of an engineering organization which can be expected to survive under the Department of National Defence.

Though the United Kingdom helped Canada to get started in equipment manufacture at the beginning of this war, U. K. processes were so different from Canadian practice that many changes had to be made. Many designs of component parts, sub-assemblies obtained from the United Kingdom were complicated and were not readily adaptable to Canada's efficient and economic methods of manufacture. These complicated U. K. designs were tooled up and put into manufacture, later replaced by simplified designs, and during substitution loss in tooling equipment and materials was extensive.

Arsenals could make and have available complete sets of tools to be sent out to the contractor or project which would be engaged to manufacture in quantity each specific item and so a great deal of time and expense would be saved in getting into full-scale emergency production.

Industrialists stress conservation of permanent records from the present war for future reference and for any future emergency program which might arise. They also regard as important maintenance of special skills, since persons trained in wartime gradually lose much of their specialized knowledge and skill. The arsenals scheme, they say, would keep alive the arts, sciences and skills pertaining to specialized processes, and turnover of personnel could be made frequently, sending back to industry periodically persons well trained in specialized processes and practices.

A continued liaison between industry and the equipment sections of the fighting forces is highly desirable in peacetime to keep industry acquainted with military equipment and to keep equipment personnel of the fighting forces abreast of industrial progress.

Net Revenue of CNR Well Above April '44

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canadian National Railways reports gross operating revenue in April totalled $35,752,000, increase of $759,000 over April, 1944, and net operating revenue for the month was $7,774,000, increase of $1,056,000 over year before.

Gross operating revenue for first four months of 1945 were $136,595,000, decline of $3,226,000 from corresponding 1944 period, while net operating revenues were $22,452,000, decline of $2,958,000.

Victory Bonds
—the investment that has stood the test of time

Since 1918, investors who have placed their faith in Victory Bonds have been well rewarded.

A good interest return has been received regularly every six months and a ready market has existed while investors have held the safest investment for Canadians.

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Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Sask. Sets Up In War Assets

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — The CCF Provincial Government has taken advantage of its new Crown Corporations Act, passed in the last session of the Legislature, to set up a Saskatchewan War Assets Reconstruction Corp. to buy and hold equipment and materials from the Dominion Government's War Assets Corp. Reconstruction Minister J. H. Sturdy is chairman.

First crown corporation to be formed under the new legislation, its chief purpose is to buy cars, trucks, planes and other war materials from War Assets Corp. and to hold them for disposal to provincial government departments. Already, two planes, four trucks and two cars have been bought. The government already has a purchasing board but this lacks authority to buy any more than actually ordered by various departments or to hold materials.

Facts about Canada's No. 1 market —

METROPOLITAN MONTREAL HAS....

★ 10.4% of Canada's total retail stores
★ 12.6% of Canada's total retail store sales
★ 13.4% of Canada's total food stores
★ 16.5% of Canada's total food store sales
★ 52.2% of Quebec's total retail sales
★ 60.1% of Quebec's industrial payrolls

These facts make useful reference material when planning YOUR sales in Montreal . . . And, remember . . . the most profitable part of the rich Montreal market can be covered entirely by ONE paper — the Montreal Star.

The Montreal Daily Star
"Canada's Greatest Newspaper"

We Recommend . . .

The attention of investors, who wish to diversify the investment of their funds in sound securities which provide a good average interest return, is directed to the following issues.

	Price	Yield
Dominion of Canada 8th Victory Loan 3% bonds due October 1, 1963	100	3.00%
City of Victoria, B.C. 3¾% debentures due January 2, 1973-4-5	100	3.75%
The Shawinigan Water & Power Company 3½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund bonds due January 1, 1970	100	3.50%
MacLaren-Quebec Power Company 4% First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds due May 15, 1959 (Callable at 102 to 1949)	104	3.62%
National Light & Power Company Limited 4½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds due March 1, 1961	100	4.50%
Dominion Square Corporation 4% First Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds due July 1, 1959	94	4.58%

The prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" and subject to confirmation.

Your enquiries will be promptly answered.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161

Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London; Correspondents in New York and London, England.

Canadian Cottons, Limited

Thirty-fifth

Annual Report for Year Ended March 31st, 1945

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31st, 1945, with a Statement of Profit and Loss for the year which ended on that date.

Net income of $592,981.88 includes income from investments and subsidy and is after providing for Income and Excess Profits Taxes, the current contribution to the Pension Fund and other customary charges. It has been distributed as follows:—

6% Dividend on Preferred Stock	$200,436.00
$1.20 per share Dividend on Common Stock	165,030.00
	365,466.00
Balance transferred to Surplus	227,515.88
	$592,981.88

For the fourth consecutive year it is necessary to make reference to the Canadian cotton textile industry being required to sell its output of yarns and fabrics to the civilian trade at less than cost and to a measure of compensation received in the form of a subsidy. Put briefly, the position is that the industry is selling its products to the civilian trade at prices which were in effect from November, 1940 to February, 1941. This constitutes what is called "ceiling prices." The subsidy is intended to compensate the Company for selling at these roll-back "ceiling prices" and is computed on the increase that has taken place in the cost of raw cotton used as against the established price on February 1st, 1941. It will be noted, however, that raw cotton is only one of the cost factors in the production of cotton goods and the subsidy does not provide for increases in other important items of cost such as wages, dyestuffs and all materials; neither does it provide for increased unit cost of maintenance and replacement and increased unit cost due to curtailment of production—this last, of course, attributable to a shortage of mill operatives. The cost of such items has advanced from 10% to as high as 200% of pre-war costs and cannot be recovered either in subsidy or in selling prices. Unfortunately the trend is still upward. This combination of conditions, namely, low selling prices and high operating costs, creates both an immediate and a post-war problem and is the cause of much concern to your Board.

The provision made in the last amendment to the Excess Profits Tax Act permits a recomputation of capital employed. This has resulted in an upward adjustment of your Company's pre-war standard profit and it is applicable both to the year under review as well as the preceding year. The prospect of retaining the advantage of this adjustment for the current fiscal year is doubtful due to the advancing costs of items mentioned in the previous paragraph and which are not covered by subsidy.

During the year announcement was made by the Department of Munitions and Supply that it was instituting a basis of "overall renegotiation" of war contracts. A renegotiated agreement having been reached, your Company has completed settlement to March 31st, 1944 and the results are reflected in the Balance Sheet. That portion of the Company's share that was applicable to the years before the 100% tax on excess profits was in force has been absorbed in the reserve for income tax and excess profits taxes, and the balance has been deducted from the refundable portion of the excess profits taxes.

Manufacturing operations have followed the same pattern for the third successive year. The primary cotton textile industry is working under directives from the Cotton Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Since 1941 the number of styles and patterns has been steadily reduced. Under normal conditions this would facilitate an increase in the production of manufactured goods but the actual output of the Company's mills for the fiscal year was 19% less than in 1941. It is obvious the decline would have been more serious if no reduction in the number of styles and patterns had been made. Nor is it probable that there will be an increase in their number for some time after the European War is over. Indeed any immediate change is likely to be in the direction of further reduction of the less essential lines so as to permit an increase as far as possible in the production of fabrics which serve a more basic need. It is conceded that there is an acute world shortage of cotton textiles and that emphasis must be placed on quantity production of most needed fabrics. There is room for difference of opinion as to the extent of the shortage and how long it will take to satisfy the need. It is reported that information received from European countries so far liberated indicates that the damage to cotton mills is very much less than might be expected and that the bulk of the machinery is intact. There are many factors, however, that have to be considered before it is possible to say how long it will be before the mills get to work. Individual opinions on this important subject which so affects the immediate future of your Company are difficult to form.

After giving due consideration to all ascertainable facts, your Directors have not thought it wise to plan for permanent investment in buildings and machinery solely to share in an abnormally large trade that might be satiated in two or three years. The post-war development that has been decided upon would be made in any event and is based on the current necessities for replacement and modernization of equipment. Current needs, however, are abnormally large due to inability to replace or modernize during the war years. The most essential equipment is being expedited so far as possible in the hope of securing a fair share of the immediate post-war trade but it should be realized that there may be considerable disappointment in respect of the time element due to the many disrupting and delaying factors, incident to the importation and installation of all the equipment required.

Concurrent with a notice calling the Annual Meeting is a notice calling a special general meeting of shareholders, to confirm (1) general by-law No. 45 passed during the year by your Directors relevant to charitable and other kinds of gifts and (2) the purchase of shares of preferred stock of the Company and the cancellation thereof in conformity with the by-laws of the Company.

Your Directors have authorized over the years donations for charitable, benevolent and educational institutions in accordance with traditional custom. But with the great increase in personal income taxes and the increased momentum and number of many social and charitable activities, there is developing such a pressure on corporate bodies for donations that your Board feels it wishes to have the responsibility for such situation clarified. The annual sum you are asked to authorize the Directors to donate for charitable, educational, benevolent, public, general or useful objects is less than would be permitted in a year of normal earnings to be absorbed under the Income Tax Act. The limit suggested, therefore, is reasonable and it is only fair to ask for a clarification of this corporate duty both in the interests of shareholders and of Directors.

The other by-law is a routine matter. The Company having purchased for cancellation 1770 shares of the preferred stock of the Company in accordance with the by-laws of the Company, the shareholders are asked to confirm the purchase and authorize the Directors to proceed under Supplementary Letters Patent to apply for cancellation of the shares and a corresponding reduction of the paid-up capital of the Company.

In September last the City of Cornwall, Ontario, where three of your Company's mills are located, suffered severe damage from earthquake. The damage to Company buildings exceeded $50,000. It is impossible to say what the total damage in the City amounted to but it is to the credit of the citizens that the only help they asked for or expected were priority orders for various materials with which to make essential repairs, otherwise each citizen stood his own loss. It is pleasing and refreshing to note that there still exists a spirit of independence and individual resourcefulness. Your Directors wish to pay tribute to the citizens of Cornwall and also to congratulate them on attaining the status of a "City" on January 1st, 1945.

After serving your Company and predecessor companies for over 62 years, Mr. W. V. Boyd, Vice-President and General Manager, asked last August to be relieved of the daily and exacting duties of his office. Mr. Boyd's length of service constitutes an outstanding record both in time and in the many progressive positions he filled from water-boy to General Manager. His valuable counsel and advice will still be available to the Company, for he is remaining on the Board and also retaining the Vice-Presidency.

Your Board was pleased to appoint Mr. J. Irving Roy as successor to Mr. Boyd in the position of General Manager. Mr. Roy has been with the Company for several years and the Board is confident he will fill worthily the position laid down by Mr. Boyd.

The relations with our employees have been pleasant throughout the year. Shortage of operatives, as has been previously indicated, is the main factor in curtailment of production and added to this the problems created by absenteeism make it difficult to plan and to carry on daily operations. Absenteeism exacts a double toll and is a source of loss to the Company as well as in many instances to the employees who remain steadily at their work. Especially is this latter point the case in respect of the incentive bonus which is on a collective rather than an individual basis. It is understandable that there is a certain spirit of restlessness—everyone is somewhat touched with it—and it is to the credit of the bulk of our employees that they have stayed faithfully on their jobs and the members of the Board and Officers of the Company wish to extend their appreciation and express their good-will to both office and factory employees.

Reference was made a year ago to the intention to set up an employees' pension fund. Delay in completing the plans has been due to pressure of work on the actuarial counsel whose services your Directors are most anxious to secure. It is hoped that an announcement may be made during the current year.

The books and accounts of the Company have been duly audited and the Auditors' report is incorporated in the statements attached hereto.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

R. G. TOLMIE,
Chairman.

E. C. FOX,
President.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1945

ASSETS

CURRENT:	
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 1,039,160.43
Accounts Receivable—less reserve for Doubtful Accounts	1,251,161.18
Inventories of Raw Cotton (including cotton purchased but not delivered), Goods in Process, Manufactured Stock and Supplies, as determined and certified by the Management, the basis of valuation being lower of cost or market, less reserve	790,863.30
Investments—At cost less reserve— Dominion Government and Corporation Bonds and Shares (Market value as at 31st March, 1945—$7,063,250.00)	6,766,326.92
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	9,847,511.83
SHARES IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES	3.00
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS	86,836.91

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Many Snags Are Seen In Alberta Tax Setup

Two factors in the past week have slowed down trading in Alberta bonds in Canada to a virtual standstill according to investment dealers. One was the uncertainty as to how the Dominion Government would value the bonds upon conversion in order to apply the 100% speculative profits tax. The other was the prohibition of the exports from Canada after May 17, 1945, of any Alberta Government securities.

Uncertainty as to the basis of valuation has kept out of the market even investors who might normally buy Albertas for a good investment at the new 3½% rate.

Some investors have assumed that the Dominion Government would value the new Alberta securities at par for tax purposes. But the non-interest-bearing certificates, due in one to five years, will certainly sell below, and so may the long-term 3½'s. If the purchasers since Jan. 31, 1945, are then to be taxed as though these securities are worth par, the tax would really be more than 100% of their profit and they would be involved in a definite loss.

On the other hand, if the Government did not tax until the speculative buyers have finally disposed of their new holdings, the tax problem would drag on indefinitely, and the tax might become almost impossible to collect.

Another alternative would be to take the market price of the new securities at some arbitrarily selected time after the exchange. This, too, might involve unfairness, depending on the time chosen and the market action of the securities.

Only tangible outcome thus far is an almost complete drying up of trading in Albertas. But the growing complexity of the situation reveals how great are the difficulties inherent in any form of capital gains tax, particularly in one that is levied so narrowly as the one on speculative profits in Albertas.

Cash For 50% of Adjustment?

Another unanswered question in the Alberta refunding plan is how much of the interest adjustment payment on the unmatured bonds will be paid in cash and how much in non-interest-bearing certificates. While no announcement has been made it would look as though 50% of the payment would be in cash and the other half in certificates.

Using as a basis the reports from New York that some $51 millions cash will be required to implement the agreement and deducting the $33.3 millions par value of matured bonds plus the $6.8 million interest adjustment on matured bonds to be paid in cash would leave about $10.9 millions cash. This is about one-half of the $21.7 millions required for the adjustment of unpaid interest on the unmatured bonds. Funds for payment of half the contract rate have, of course, been deposited in separate bank accounts on the various coupon dates.

The cash will be provided by the new issue of serial bonds, which will mature 1946-60 and bear interest from 2% to 3¼%, but full particulars of this issue are not yet available.

Also not yet set is the date for the meeting of the Alberta Legislature to ratify the new plan although it is expected that this will take place shortly after the Dominion Election.

* * *

Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd. Strengthens on Outlook

Recent strength in Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd. common is attributed by some investors to the following:

1. Expectations of a good postwar business which means increased earnings, provided the Excess Profits Tax Act is relaxed.
2. The thought that the yield of about 4.58% at a price of $109 was out of line with yields on comparable stocks. Steel Co. of Canada common yields about 4.17% at its current price of $72 a share, it is pointed out, and some dealers feel that Page-Hersey stock should sell more nearly in line with this yield.
3. The forthcoming five-for-one stock split is expected to increase the stock's popularity with the smaller investors. Notices of this split are to be sent to shareholders this week.

With 1944 earnings of $5.50 per share, excluding, or $5.69 per share, including the refundable portion of the excess profit tax, little weight is given to one report that the dividend on the new stock might be greater than the equivalent of the current $5 per share dividend on the present stock. No special reason for the current rise in the stock is given by company officials.

The 1945 high of $115½ is the highest Page-Hersey common has sold since 1929, when it went up to $141 a share.

* * *

Dividend Talk Denied But Simpsons Stock Higher

Possibility of a dividend on Simpsons Ltd. Class A stock before the end of 1945 is seen by some investors who point out that the earnings for 1944 fiscal year were equivalent to $1.27 per share, excluding, or $2.07 per share, including refundable portion of excess profit tax, on the combined Class A and Class B stocks. However, payment of a dividend has not been considered by the company, The Financial Post understands.

A more likely reason for the strength and activity in the stock would seem to be due to its possibilities for increased earnings in the future, other investors feel. A higher volume of business as more merchandise becomes available as a result of the relaxation of wartime controls is expected. Retained earnings, however, will not benefit materially unless there is some relaxation of the present excess profits tax act. Many investors are counting on a relaxation at least in 1946 if not in 1945, and their buying is said to be based on this expectation.

The Class A stock 1945 high of $19 per share would be equivalent to $57 for each old share, which is its highest price since 1929 when the stock sold at a high of $60 per share. The 1945 high for the Class B stock of $15¼ per share is equivalent to $45¾ for the old shares and is now at an all time high for the class B stock, as the former high in this stock since its issuance in 1929 was $45 per share in that year.

CANADIAN COTTONS, LIMITED *(Continued)*

REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAXES		186,615.61
CAPITAL ASSETS:		
Mills, Plants and Properties—at cost—		
Balance as at 31st March, 1944	18,930,307.59	
Additions for year	404,648.40	19,334,955.99
		$29,455,923.34

NOTE: In computing the amount set aside for Dominion Taxes, consideration has been given to the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act, allowing Reserves against future depreciation in inventory values.

Montreal, 26th April, 1945.
Audited and verified as per Certificate attached.
RITCHIE, BROWN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT:		
Accounts and Bills Payable		$ 439,543.30
Cotton Acceptances		589,939.00
Due to Subsidiary Company		134,662.94
Contribution to Pension Fund		50,000.00
Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	823,121.41	
Less: Paid on account	222,660.00	
		600,461.41
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,814,806.65
CONTINGENT RESERVE		514,740.86
DEPRECIATION RESERVE		17,336,176.19
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAXES		186,615.61
CAPITAL STOCK:		
Authorized—		
Preferred—6% Non-Cumulative		
208,955 shares Par Value $20.00 each	4,179,100.00	
Common—		
175,000 shares No Par Value	3,500,000.00	
	7,679,100.00	
Issued and fully paid—		
Preferred—		
167,030 shares at $20.00 each	3,340,600.00	
Common—		
137,525 shares at No Par Value	2,750,500.00	
		6,091,100.00
EARNED SURPLUS: Balance per Statement attached		3,512,484.03
		$29,455,923.34

Signed on behalf of the Board:
E. C. FOX, Director.
J. IRVING ROY, Director.

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31st March, 1945

Operating Profit for year after including Subsidy, Investment Income of $169,496.34, and after providing for items of Expenditure A, B, C, D, E as below noted		642,981.88
Less:		
Contribution to Pension Fund		50,000.00
NET INCOME FOR PERIOD		592,981.88
Deduct:		
Dividends—Preferred 6%	200,436.00	
Common $1.20 per share	165,030.00	
		365,466.00
SURPLUS FOR YEAR		$227,515.88

A. Depreciation	$339,862.68
B. Executive Salaries	46,280.00
C. Directors' Fees	9,666.66
D. Provision for Taxes	550,000.00
E. Legal Fees	1,232.37

Earned Surplus Account

Balance at credit as at 1st April, 1944		$3,212,249.86
Add:		
Surplus for year as above	227,515.88	
Adjustment in Subsidy for 1944	72,718.29	
		300,234.17
BALANCE AS AT 31st MARCH, 1945		$3,512,484.03

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Cottons, Limited, for the year ended 31st March, 1945. We have verified the Cash in Banks and the Investment Securities and the Revenue therefrom.

We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and in our opinion the attached Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, based upon certified inventories presented, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 1945, and for the year ended that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

RITCHIE, BROWN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 26th April, 1945.

Offering Public Common Stock Of Southam Co.

To Offer 125,000 Common Shares Through A. E. Ames & Co.

Public participation in the ownership of The Southam Co. is being invited for the first time with the offering this week of 125,000 no par value common shares by A. E. Ames & Co. The offering price is $13 per share to yield about 5.85% on the basis of the anticipated 76 cent annual dividend rate.

The stock does not represent new financing and proceeds will not go into the company's treasury. This sale would seem to be a continuation of the trend noticeable in recent months for private companies to distribute their ownership more widely in order to establish a market for their securities and to liquidate individual or family interests. The control of the company will still remain with the members of the Southam family, it is stated.

The Southam Publishing Co. was incorporated in 1927 to consolidate the various publishing interests which, for a period of years, had been controlled and operated by members of the Southam family, whose active interest in the daily newspaper publishing and printing business in Canada goes back to 1877. Upon incorporation, associates who held minority share interests in the daily newspaper companies exchanged them for securities of the new company so that each of the newspaper companies became a wholly owned subsidiary.

In 1938 the name was changed to The Southam Co. and all the shares of the two companies carrying on the commercial printing business in Montreal and Toronto were acquired. Since 1941 the subsidiaries activities have been carried on as divisions of the Southam Co.

Publishes Six Newspapers

The business includes publishing the following six daily newspapers: The Ottawa Citizen, The Hamilton Spectator, The Winnipeg Tribune, The Edmonton Journal, The Calgary Herald and The Vancouver Daily Province. The combined daily circulation of these papers was 368,603 at Mar. 31, 1945, as compared with 269,127 at Mar. 31, 1935, and the total combined advertising linage was 47,696,399 in 1944 as compared with 45,805,909 in 1939, the prospectus states. In addition the printing divisions in Montreal and Toronto create and produce high class printing and lithography and in addition carry on a substantial line of specialty printing.

Net profit after depreciation, income and excess profits taxes and interest on debentures was $619,542 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1944, which was equivalent to 82c. per share on the presently outstanding common shares. The refundable portion of the excess profits tax was $226,892 or equal to 30 cents per common share. For the three months ended Mar. 31, 1945, the net profit on the same basis was $156,386 or equal to 20 cents a common share exclusive of the refundable portion of excess profits tax which was estimated to equal six cents per share.

The company has called $2,070,000 of its 5% perpetual redeemable debentures for redemption on June 30, 1945 and in May, 1945, increased its capital by the issue and sale to its shareholders of 250,000 no par value common shares.

This change in capital will entitle the company to increase its standard profits. This will be applicable only to part of 1945, so that, under present tax rates, retained net profit for 1945 may not exceed about 97 cents a common share and for future full years about $1.06 a common share.

Capitalization outstanding after the above changes will consist of $4,830,000 of 5% perpetual redeemable debentures and of 750,000 no par value common shares.

RE-ELECTED

Murray R. Chipman, re-elected president of the Montreal Advertising and Sales Executive Club, is Montreal manager of the MacLean Publishing Company Limited.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
BONDS

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Builders of Transport for Canada

Railway passenger and freight cars—Steel cars, air dump and industrial cars of all descriptions—Automobile and bus bodies, automobile body woodwork, automobile chassis frames and parts—Steel pressings and forgings, drop forgings, steel and light alloy aircraft forgings.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR
Corporation Limited
HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON SALES OFFICE MONTREAL
BUILDERS OF TRANSPORT FOR CANADA

TOM is in the pink
DICK has retired
HARRY will go places

Tom knows something about stormy weather, but he feels in the pink and his mind is at ease because his life insurance, which protects his loved ones, has weathered the strains of war and epidemics. The reserves behind his policies are regulated by law and so stand guard that even in times of the gravest stress he knows he is secure.

Dick knew nothing about life insurance reserves when he took on his first policy as a young man. But now that he has retired, he knows that the security he enjoys comes largely from the monthly income provided from his insurance—protected by reserves accumulated from his past premium payments.

Harry is an up-and-coming fellow who needs only opportunity to make good. He may not know it, but his own life insurance and the premiums of several million others will keep providing him and others with opportunities for years to come. Life insurance funds are invested in undertakings from coast to coast that provide employment for multitudes of people.

• • • • •

LET NO ONE MISLEAD YOU!

Policy reserves represent premium dollars accumulated at interest for policyholders by life insurance companies as the necessary provision against the day when policies become claims by death, maturity or surrender. Let no one mislead you about the nature of these funds. They are NOT "surplus funds" nor do they represent "profits" in any sense of the word. Policy reserves are the exact measure of the total funds which must be held for policyholders, to be paid to them when due.

It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada

World Trade and Oleo

As a result of political pressure by organized dairy farmer interests, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine was banned in Canada shortly after the last war. Despite wide scale criticism and serious shortages of competitive butter, that ban has been continued although this product enjoys wide use in the United States, Great Britain and Continental Europe.

A memorandum from the National Dairy Council of Canada endeavors to explain why the lifting of this ban would not relieve the present butter shortage and to justify continued exclusion of oleo after the war. So far as the immediate situation is concerned the explanation is much more impressive than the attempt at justification.

NDC points out that oleo is largely made from vegetable oils imported from the Pacific Islands still overrun by the Japs and it argues that even if the ban were lifted there would be little or no raw materials available for manufacture. This is quite correct, but had there been no exclusion in the first place, Canada like the United States and Great Britain might have built up some pre-war reserve and thus been able to eke out short butter supplies after Pearl Harbor. But that is water under the bridge. The attempted justification for a continuation of the embargo against oleo is a more serious matter.

Here all the old, outworn arguments of superprotection are trotted out, only in this case it is not protection but absolute exclusion that is desired.

Oleo is called a "cheap substitute" for butter. That is true but the same might be said of bread as compared with cake or hamburger versus a T-bone steak. No one would suggest that the first of these be banned on the ground that they are cheap.

It is also argued that oleo is largely an import and the product of cheap labor. As to the first, that is true; again, as to the real labor cost, there may be room for further argument. It is quite possible that a Central European peasant, who plants and harvests his wheat by hand, may make the same charges against the wheat that comes from our low cost, highly mechanized farms. The labor cost in terms of bushels produced would be very much lower in our case than his.

But the great weakness and danger in the arguments of the National Dairy Council is that no consideration whatever is given to the vital connection with our export trade. To farmers, dairy or other types, this is of paramount interest.

If we do not admit freely the products of these largely British-owned Pacific Islands and those from any other friendly country, how can we expect them to buy our surplus wheat, cheese, canned milk, meat, fruit and other goods.

These individual islands may not take much, though they might be induced to take more, but they are only part of a larger group of traders which includes the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and others. By buying from them we provide credit so that they can buy from Britain or someone else which in turn is then able to buy more from us. Thus is world trade built.

It Deserves Support

Here are a few facts about one of our institutions of national—and international—importance.

It is the biggest enterprise of its kind in North America.

It is famous throughout the western world for its discoveries, its research, its contribution to technical improvements in its field.

At a modest estimate, 75% of the experts in the field now scattered all over Canada have been trained there.

It is the Hospital for Sick Children at Toronto which, in the 70 years of its existence, has had over 250,000 little patients in its wards and has treated over 2½ million out-patients.

The centre of child healing for a vast area stretching far beyond its city and its province, this institution has served every part of Canada not only through the young lives it has spared and invigorated, but through the hundreds of medical men and nurses who daily throughout Canada apply its training, skills and the results of its research.

The motto which the founders gave the hospital, "Where No Child Knocks in Vain," has long ago become a mockery since this institution is trying to live up to today's challenge with a 50-year-old building. The waiting list constantly runs in the hundreds.

Two dark little rooms below street level are admitting and examination rooms for the 70 (average) patients who come into the hospital each day.

A half dozen tiny rooms strung along a narrow corridor in the basement are clinics honored throughout the medical world for the skilled up-to-the-minute out-patient treatment.

The 200 sick children plus at least 200 parents who daily come to await out-patient treatments (at 50 cents if they can afford it; nothing if they can't) wait huddled tightly together on crude wooden benches.

Before the war, this institution had the largest hospital research staff in Canada. Its work over the years has resulted in many children's diseases being almost wiped out, death rates of others reduced almost to zero. Every parent's chance of having a live, healthy child with a live healthy mother has increased many times because of its findings in dietary and other maternal care. Various public health measures, such as pasteurization of milk, have resulted from its work and its influence.

Around $6 millions is the estimated need for a new hospital building. The present building is too old for renovation. The site is too small for expansion to meet today's needs, not to speak of tomorrow's.

Hospital trustees are seeking $3 millions from the Canadian public. The other half is already promised by governments.

The Hospital for Sick Children is not, as widely supposed, rich, out of the endowment of John Ross Robertson, late publisher of the Evening Telegram. By his will, the hospital gets $10,000 annual grant plus free printing and advertising, estimated as worth an additional $5,000 yearly. On the death of his widow the entire proceeds of the Robertson estate go for **maintenance** of the hospital. But not a dollar of that income or capital may be used for building.

Here is a postwar project of immediate, compelling, national importance.

"A Guest Editorial"

By LT.-COL. J. B. MACLEAN

Premier Drew's establishment in London of an exhibit of samples of all Ontario's available products is the highest form of practical salesmanship.

London will continue to be not only the Empire's, but the world's greatest travel and trading centre. Empire and foreign buyers will have Ontario goods constantly before them.

That is good for the trade of that province. Indirectly, it is good for the trade of all Canada.

Mr. Drew seems to have a much more practical understanding of business problems than does Premier King. In 1927 the British Government arranged a great display in London of products from all parts of the Empire. It was a revelation to the thousands of buyers who visited it and to the great British home market. But the King government of that day declined to recognize the exhibition and have Canada participate in it on a national basis. At the opening there were only two Canadian exhibits, one placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the other by The MacLean Publishing Co. Ltd. Later, Sir George McLaren Brown of the CPR, disturbed by the absence of Canadian products, went into the city and bought as many samples as he could; put them on display. The late Howard Heinz, Pittsburgh, added to them a collection of his famous "57 Varieties" produced in Canada.

As a whole, the Empire exhibition was a success. So much so that it caused much opposition among non-British competitors (Germans particularly) who too often exerted underground influence, even among certain British industries and trade organizations. That opposition took the form of campaigns against Empire preferences; against the Fielding Tariff which gave preferences to the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Premier Drew shows sound business sense when he opens a display window for the produce of his province. We hope it will be permanent.

What would be even better would be a national Canadian display, kept up to date, in which all provinces would show their wares in one central place.

Maintaining Canadian Identity

It is doubtful whether the national press of any other country faces the problems which confront it in Canada. Here, less than 12 million people, are strung along a 3,000-mile border of a country more than ten times our population and using the same language. To maintain our own national identity under such circumstances is not an easy task. For having done so no small credit is due to the magazines and periodicals of Canada. To them, Hugh D. Scully, Consul General for Canada in New York, paid this fine tribute in Toronto last week.

"I would like to pay tribute to the Periodical Press Association, its officers and members, for the success they have attained not only as an association but individually with their publications.

"Looking back 30 or 40 years I can see that many of us were defeatists in the matter of building up a strong Canadian press in the specialized fields of publishing that you have chosen—magazines, farm papers, trade and business publications. You faced tremendous odds, such as overflow circulation of big competitors from the United States and the free advertising that resulted therefrom for American products that were sold in Canada, many of them made here. But you persisted and won. Not only in increased numbers but in nation-wide coverage you have built a fine industry.

"The influence of your publications in Canadian life and in the promotion of a Canadian spirit has been noteworthy and valuable. Further, you have provided our homeland with an outlet for the literary and artistic talent which hitherto was almost forced to turn to New York and the United States generally."

The specialized group of publications to which Mr. Scully referred have a combined circulation of well over 2.5 millions or one for every Canadian family. The 114 individual publications making up the group are all owned, edited and published in Canada for Canadians.

This Time They're Really Scared

Perhaps it is too much to expect that every one of the millions of Nazi war criminals will be punished but certainly the start this time is much more auspicious than 26 years ago. Then the guilty were not even mildly scared, most of them only amused. There is a different situation today.

Rough justice has already caught up with strutting Mussolini and many of his henchmen while literally scores of Nazis have taken the easy way out by committing suicide. Of course records are blacker and consciences should be guiltier this time, but there is also real fear of retribution. It is to be hoped that this fear will continue to be well founded.

Every effort must be made to do this disagreeable job of sanitation thoroughly and promptly and if at all possible in a way that will impress the rank and file of our enemies that justice is being carried out, not persecution.

A Cheap Trick

A pretty cheap exhibition of CCF politics was staged by Resources Minister Phelps of the Saskatchewan government in Regina the other day. After claiming that War Assets Corporation was destroying valuable materials, Mr. Phelps dramatically tore a covering off some airplane equipment and displayed it to his audience.

Mr. Phelps knows perfectly well, and his audience should also know perfectly well, that WAC must destroy or break up a large part of military equipment and stores that will be turned over to it in increasing volume as the world reverts to peace. A good deal of this equipment is already worn out or obsolete and undoubtedly it was this type which was exhibited at Regina.

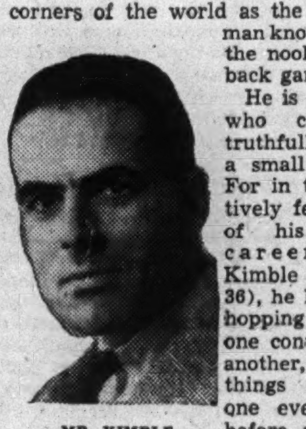
But even much new equipment will have to go into the melting pot or bonfire before WAC's job is done for the simple reason that there is no market for military planes, shells, tanks and cannon once the war is over. A small portion can be saved for equipping our regular postwar forces and for the police units in Europe and Asia. Beyond that limited demand, however, it would be costly, dangerous and downright foolish to attempt to store great quantities of purely military ordnance which will be obsolete in a matter of years, if not months. On other equipment, that has some civilian value, such as clothing, buildings and raw materials, WAC has announced very definitely that this will all be put into use and with minimum disturbance to peacetime employment and normal trade.

The CCF minister is attacking War Assets Corporation for doing a job that has to be done no matter what party may be in power. It is a job, the CCF would also have to do if through some misfortune it suddenly found itself at the controls in Ottawa. In that event, however, instead of the consideration shown by WAC for orderly reconversion and employment, the CCF's complete lack of a sense of property values, would probably lead it to destroy far more useful material.

Post Scripts

Globe Trotter

Tall, slender, dark-haired, Lt.-Cmdr. George H. T. Kimble, recently appointed as first professor and chairman of the newly established Department of Geography at McGill University, knows as much about the far corners of the world as the average man knows about the nooks in his back garden.



MR. KIMBLE

He is one man who can say truthfully "it's a small world." For in the relatively few years of his active career (Prof. Kimble is only 36), he has been hopping from one continent to another, learning things that no one ever knew before, and with as little fuss and upset as it would be for the average man to travel to another part of his city by streetcar.

Particularly during the last few war years has Professor Kimble been a globe traveller and world student extraordinary. Attached to the Admiralty from the start of the war in 1939 until his recent release from the Royal Navy to accept his appointment on the McGill staff, Professor Kimble has been the "expert" who has provided information about weather conditions and similar vital data that have been so important for the Allied military forces to know in planning their strategy and especially their invasions.

For instance, prior to D-Day, it was Lt.-Cmdr. Kimble who had charge of getting the information about probable weather conditions which the Allied military chiefs had to know, with reasonable accuracy. Long and detailed studies formed the basis for the report made on weather probabilities.

Similarly, this outstanding geographer and meteorologist was depended on for expert aid in preparations for invasions in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, etc.

After Kimble's work on preparations for D-Day, his final job before coming to McGill, was to make surveys on the opposite side of the world—travelling 40,000 miles for the Admiralty and making studies throughout the Pacific area and elsewhere for the aid and guidance of the armed forces.

Even before the war started, Kimble had an international reputation in his field. He had travelled extensively throughout North America, Europe and North Africa, and had written on geographical and meteorological subjects.

Born in London, England, George Kimble was educated at Eastbourne Grammar School and King's College in London, receiving bachelor and master degrees in geography. Then for five years he was lecturer at the University of Hull, and for the last two years before the war was lecturer in geography at the University of Reading.

His better-known writings include: "Geography in the Middle Ages"; "The World's Open Spaces"; "The Shepherd of Bambury's Weather Rules," and an English translation of the Portuguese manual of sailing directions, "Esmeraldo de Situ Orbis."

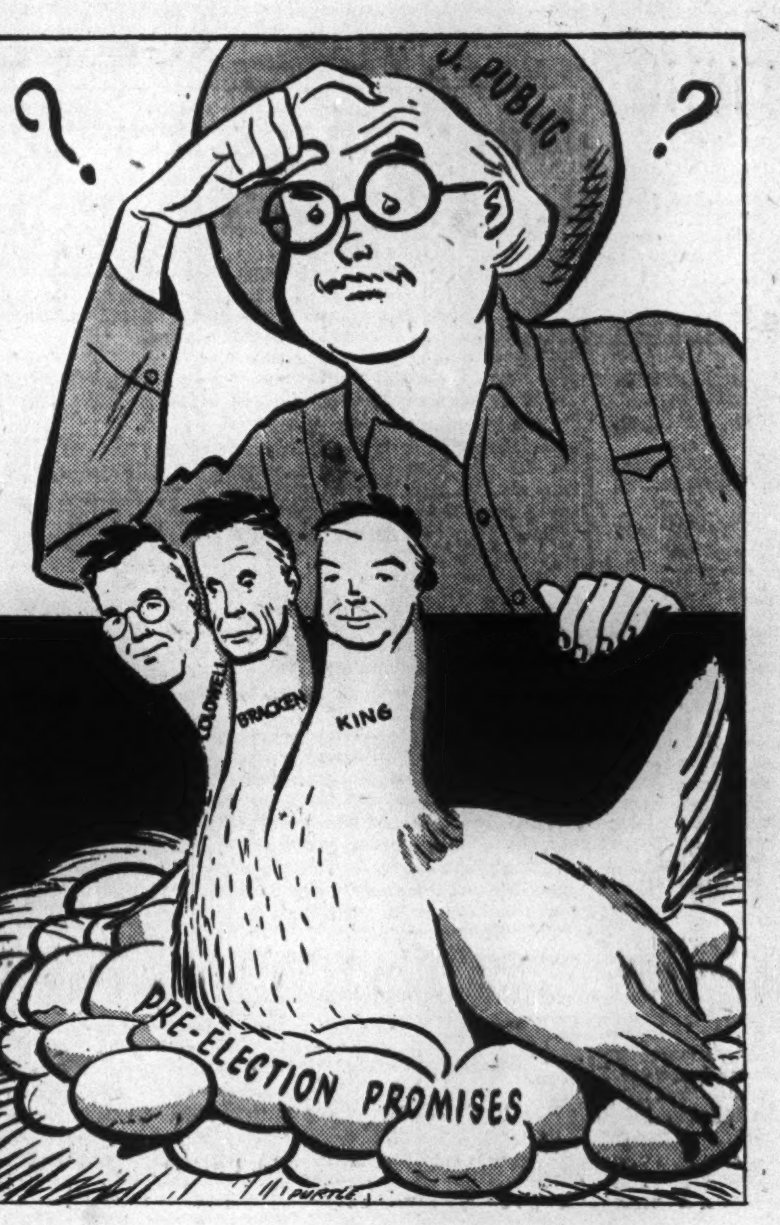
His most widely read book is "The Weather," which he wrote in collaboration with Raymond Bush and which, published by the Penguin publishers as one of the popular "Pelican" series, already has sold over 100,000 copies.

Few geographers of recent years, in fact, have done more to popularize a knowledge of geography. In such activities, Prof. Kimble's ability to put technical facts in easily understandable language has proven highly important.

At present he is working on a $1 million undertaking for the Penguin publishing interests—helping in production of an atlas that will be put out at a popular price. Prof. Kimble will have charge of North American section, on which $200,000 is to be spent in collection of material. The work will require 10 years to complete, and it is planned to print a million copies. First publication work won't start for three years, but in about two years time a condensed atlas is to be made available, preliminary to publication of the larger work.

Due to the demands on his time during the war, Kimble has had little time for recreational activities, but is looking forward to resuming outdoor activities in Canada. One of his chief hobbies has been photography, and he also enjoys a good game of tennis. He has done some gardening in England during the war, as part of the war home-garden program, and enjoyed it, but now that he is in Canada, he is looking forward chiefly to getting up into the Laurentians for fishing. Canadian friends who also are fishing enthusiasts have spoken so eloquently in his presence about the joys of fishing in Canada, that he can hardly wait to try his hand.

Prof. Kimble is married and has two young children. He brought his family over from England and they are living in quarters close to his work at the university.



JOHN PUBLIC: "I WONDER HOW MANY WILL HATCH?"

• • •

Canada's "Unofficial" Delegate

When the Canadian delegation arrived at San Francisco it found its number augmented, in ex-officio at least, by the presence there of Charles A. Eaton, Republican congressman from New Jersey. He is a native Nova Scotian with many sentimental ties with Canada. Eaton was one of three Republican representatives on the late president's choice for the U. S. delegation. He is best remembered in Canada, and particularly in Toronto, as one-time minister of Bloor St. Baptist Church (now Yorkminster).

As senior ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Charles Eaton was a natural choice on the United States delegation. With his eventful career which led him from the Baptist ministry into journalism, and eventually into the political arena at an age when most men are thinking of retirement, Eaton has distinguished himself by a political philosophy that has embodied a "world-mindedness."

He was born at Lakeville, N.S., more than 77 years ago. After preliminary schooling Eaton attended Acadia University at Wolfville and completed his theological training at Newton Seminary, Boston. He occupied a succession of pastorates in Toronto, Cleveland, and New York. He was equally at home on the lacrosse field, and the baseball diamond, as he was in the pulpit.

After leaving his Toronto pastorate, he went to Cleveland. The transition from the ministry to the editorship of Leslie's Weekly, and correspondent's duties with the London Times, and the New York Times, occurred during the First Great War, and eventually landed him the post as head of the National Service section of the United States Shipping Board from 1917 to 1919. He then managed the industrial relations department of General Electric, and edited GE's Light Magazine. He entered active politics in 1924. A nephew is Cyrus Eaton, famous U. S. steel and coal financial, also a Nova Scotian.

Mr. Eaton won a seat in the House of Representatives and has represented his constituency ever since. Twenty years in the United States Congress has reaffirmed for him his convictions that American isolationism was doomed to failure as a political and economic policy. Regardless of political creed or what party was in power, Congressman Eaton believed and pledged his support to policies which recognized United States participation in world affairs.

• • •

Stop Me If

Little Mary had told her mother that there was a big red bear in the orchard. "Now, Mary," said the mother, "you know well enough there is no bear out there, and you had better go right into the closet and ask God to forgive you."

Mary did as she was told and soon came out smiling and said, "Mother, it's all right; God said He thought that calf was a bear, too, the first time He saw it."

The Postwar World

A New Concept of Labor-employer Relations

Improved relations between managers and workers is a vital factor in the welfare of society and in raising the standard of living and employment for all. J. C. Cameron, professor of industrial relations at Queen's University is one of the nation's chief authorities on this subject. Herewith a digest of a recent address he delivered at the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

With the new demands has come a new concept of the functions of labor unions. Union spokesmen say: "Trade unionism is a social institution. Its chief objectives are to establish and maintain harmony in a plant, to increase production, to lower costs, to conserve labor, and to provide machinery for determining and protecting the equities of employer and employed. The closed shop is the culmination of the bargaining process."

Several solutions of the closed shop impasse have been proposed. Some have suggested that unions be allowed to have their way in the matter of union security but that, if they secure closed shops, they be required to come under close government regulation and supervision. This arrangement would presumably protect the man compelled to join a union against high initiation fees, high union dues and arbitrary expulsion. It takes little account, however, of threats which the closed shop presents to society at large.

It is difficult to say how governments in this country may see fit to legislate on the closed shop question. If they take proper cognizance of the social and economic implications of the arrangement, they will not establish a compulsory closed or union shop.

They might see fit to prohibit or regulate it. If governments see fit to establish collective bargaining on a sound foundation, they might find it unnecessary to do anything about the closed shop itself. If they set up adequate machinery for collective bargaining and for the conclusion of collective agreements, the union security issue might seem less urgent to unions and employers alike. For in many cases unions must be demanding closed shops in the fear that compulsory collective bargaining will eventually disappear, while some employers must be resisting the closed shop in the hope that compulsory bargaining will disappear.

In our complex society organizations, once considered private, now have become so large and powerful, and so vitally affect our welfare, that governments must establish proper standards of behavior for them. Stock and commodity exchanges, and others, besides unions, fall in this category. The regulation of such organizations, once thought private and voluntary, but now becoming quasi-public in nature, will be one of the important administrative problems of the future.

The major weakness in collective bargaining appears in the loose connection between the union bargaining committee and the whole body of employees. As bargaining is now conducted, the committee is regarded as competent to execute an agreement on behalf of all the employees in the bargaining unit. Nothing in the law requires this committee to consult its constituents or to receive their ratification of an agreement.

No doubt the committee does discuss negotiations with union members. Nevertheless, it seems employees at large do not know what their bargaining committee proposes to the employer, are imperfectly informed regarding the course of negotiations and have little control over content of the agreement actually reached.

This defect is not only serious but cannot be easily remedied. The union negotiating an agreement probably finds it difficult to reach more than a fraction of its own members and almost impossible to make contact with nonmembers. The only practical solution seems to be a law requiring approval of the collective agreement by a majority of employees affected before it is signed by the bargaining committee.

If such a referendum were conducted at properly constituted polls in the establishment, it would give each employee some part in formulating the agreement. It would give employees an opportunity to protect what they consider their own interests in an agreement—an opportunity which they do not now possess. Moreover, the social interest might secure some appreciable measures of protection in agreements made by those with broader interests than the present employee and employer negotiating committees.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Britain's Contribution!

Ottawa Journal

Memories are short, and it is well to put on record this brief statement of the cost of victory to Britain.

To February of this year of the people of the United Kingdom 216,287 had been killed by the enemy, this being 70% of the total for the Empire and nearly 45% of the total figure for the Western Allies. Including civilians, nearly 80% of all British subjects killed by enemy action were from the United Kingdom.

One house of Britain's every three was destroyed or damaged by enemy air action.

About 6,500,000 men and women, or one in seven of the population, served in the armed forces or in full-time civilian defense. More than 3,000,000 others served in part-time civil defense or in the Home Guard.

The United Kingdom has produced about 70% of all munitions for the Empire and Commonwealth forces, provided under lend-lease enormous quantities of supplies of many kinds for Russia and for United States forces in Europe.

British plants during the war have turned out 1,900,000 tons of naval vessels (to last June), many thousands of aircraft, 25,000 tanks, 1,000,000 other military vehicles.

Fifteen months ago Britain had lost 11,500,000 tons of her merchant fleet of 17,500,000 tons—had built 4,500,000 tons.

Britain's war expenditures by last November reached 25 billion pounds (over 100 billion dollars), of which about one half was covered by taxes.

That, very briefly, is what Britain has done, so far as words and figures can speak of her gigantic effort. It is the story of victory and of the price of victory.

Other People's Views

GROWTH IN TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND CHINA is seen in the visit of 11 members of the Natural Resources Commission of China who have been inspecting the city's industrial facilities and surveying trade prospects, says the **Vancouver Daily Province:** "Their spokesman, C. Yun, in referring to the unsatisfactory condition and volume of pre-war trading, gives Canada the assurance that China is not going to export cheap labor in the form of goods to depress Canadian prices. As both Canada and China need each other's goods a mutual trade profitable to both countries should not be difficult to arrange."

HUMOR AT CCF EXPENSE was noted the other night when National Leader Coldwell delivered a suavely phrased but aggressive address in support of his party's bid for power over the CBC from San Francisco, says the **Montreal Gazette:** "At the close there was a brief silence.

"Then, to the surprise of all listeners and the delight of those with a quick mind and a sense of humor, an unidentified voice broke in with the ominous warning: 'Beware! Careless talk costs lives!'

"Whether regarded as an accidental commentary on the flow of political verbiage now exuding from the nation's radios, or as a mild form of electoral sabotage, the postscript deserves a place in the record."

FACTUAL EVIDENCE ABOUT HALIFAX RIOTS should, in the public interest, be placed before the investigating authorities, says the **Halifax Herald:** "And it is the duty of all good citizens, civilians and service personnel of all ranks, to co-operate with the investigating authority in their responsible duties. This is a time for understanding that there must be no condemnation of whole services—Army, Navy or Air Force—because a comparatively few of their numbers participated in the rioting. The whole situation has been so grave, so unprecedented, that calmness, tolerance, moderation and understanding have been dictated in the public interest."

ALBERTA COMES CLEAN as the provincial government has agreed to honor the original contracts with its bondholders in full as to both principal and interest, says the **Winnipeg Tribune:** "The entire public debt of Alberta, $113.2 millions, is to be refunded at par. Thus comes to an end an ill-advised adventure in default. Premier Manning, provincial treasurer, is to be commended on his wise decision fully to restore Alberta's credit, and the people of the province are to be congratulated on a step which will open up full possibilities of development of Alberta's manifold resources in the postwar period."

ACCIDENTS CAUSE MANY CANADIAN DEATHS yearly, and in 1942, 7,202 (DBS) persons died as the result of accidents throughout the country, says the **Moose Jaw Times:** "That was enough to populate a community the size of Portage la Prairie, or the approximate equivalent of the number of children born alive in Canada in an average 10-day period during the year. One fact stands out prominently. It is the relatively small number of fatalities that occurred in industry, of which there were 1,872. In 1942 there were 2,937 accidental deaths in public places and 2,237 in and around homes."

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May 26, 1945

Postwar Sales Promotion Planned By Ont. Hydro

Will Emphasize Sale of Appliances Which Have Good Load Building Characteristics For Urban Consumers — New Record Output in '44

In addition to the recently announced Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's program to spend $22 millions in five years for rural electrification, an annual expenditure of $6 millions is at present planned in the immediate postwar period for deferred maintenance and new capital construction by the Commission and the local Hydro utilities, the review of 1944 activities reveals. This review is issued as an abridged form of the annual report, and will be incorporated in the complete report.

The Commission is also planning to resume its sales promotion work covering domestic, rural, commercial, street lighting and industrial fields. In the rural field special attention will be given to promoting the use of equipment which will result in increased cash returns for the farmer. (For a full report of the rural electrification program see The Financial Post of April 7, 1945.)

For urban service, emphasis will be placed on the sale of appliances having good load building characteristics such as ranges, water heaters and improved lighting, it is stated.

The Commission's total output handled in 1944 was at a new all-time high, and exceeded 12,000 million kw.h.—about 260 million kw.h. or 2.2% above that for 1943. Energy output for primary power purposes, which represents about 90% of the total, was 10,787 million kw.h. in 1944—down slightly from the 10,853 million kw.h. of 1943.

Revenue Up

Total revenue was $56,032,324 in 1944, as compared with $54,352,283 in 1943. For the southern Ontario and Thunder Bay system, total revenue was $51,257,246 and, after deducting expenses and provision for reserves of $47,690,034, there was a net balance of $3,567,211. Comparable figures for 1943 were $49,517,905, $48,309,219, and $1,208,686. For Northern Ontario Properties, total revenue was $5,000,524, and after deducting expenses and provision for reserves of $4,769,810, a balance of $230,715 was left. Comparable figures for 1943 were $4,834,378, $4,437,949, and $396,429.

An outstanding feature in the operation of the southern Ontario system during 1944 was the creation of the Power Supervisors' office at Toronto, which permits supervisors to be in constant control of all generation, storage and purchase power as well as the load demands of all main points of distribution. This allows supply and demand to be coordinated in a manner to make for the most efficient use of the Commission's resources.

Studies are being made of possible postwar applications for electricity in both the industrial and rural fields. The electric smelting of Ontario ores, the quick freezing of foods, and the development of an improved Hydro water-heating unit for domestic use are some of the projects under study.

New developments in materials and equipment and investigation on the conservation of critical materials and the more efficient operation and maintenance of properties are also being studied. Studies include methods for prolonging the life of wooden poles by preservative treatment in situ, methods for the early detection of faults in electrical insulation, protection of transformers, transmission, and other electrical equipment against the hazards of lightning, and improvements in the quality of concrete to make it more resistant to severe winter climate.

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

THE FINANCIAL POST	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Year Ago
•PRODUCTION INDEX (1)	233.8	233.3	236.0	240.3	260.9
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
National income, D.B.S.	....	735.4	707.6	736.6	759.3
•Dom. war expend.	119.2	....	235.8	237.5	319.6
•Dom. total revenue	150.4	....	137.7	230.7	165.6
•Dom. total expend.	159.5	....	275.5	308.9	406.1
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales index no. (1)	....	203.5	131.2	163.3	163.2
Retail sales index no.	....	194.9	146.7	143.1	162.9
Wholesale sales index no.	....	202.4	178.6	182.3	190.9
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+13.3	+3.4	+5.9	....
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	....	136.7	133.3	130.0	127.9
Bank debits index (1)	...	....	181.7	192.7	172.4
•Bank deposits index (1)	212.0	215.5	216.7	220.5	187.5
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	6,073	6,075	5,143
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY					
Production ratio	68.9	68.6	70.1	71.5	66.4
Shipment ratio	74.1	69.5	63.6	62.7	72.1
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
•Tons (D.B.S. index)	215.3	197.5	192.8	191.6	313.4
•Cars (D.B.S. index)	148.7	149.2	147.5	151.8	144.8
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. index	118.7	118.7	118.6	118.6	119.1
EMPLOYMENT INDEX, D.B.S.					
All industries	....	....	178.9	180.4	183.2
Manufacturing	....	....	215.0	212.7	227.3
•Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	....	145.6	137.6	146.9
Payrolls (1937=100) (2)	....	....	211	210	209

RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)	1940-44	1944-48	1945-44 Jan. 1 to date	1944-48	% Change
•Carloadings (week May 12)	58.8	72.6	1,252.8	1,301.4	—3.7
•C.P.R. gross rev. (May 14)	5,575	6,146	111,602	112,530	—0.8
•C.N.R. gross rev. (April)	35,752	34,993	136,595	139,821	—2.3
•C.N.R. net rev. (April)	7,774	6,718	22,452	25,410	—11.6
C.P.R. gross revenue (Mar.)	26,383	27,120	73,632	74,848	—1.6
C.P.R. net rev. (Mar.)	2,604	3,889	6,016	9,767	—38.4
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (Mar.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	165.8	168.0	471.3	442.1	+5.2
Steel production (tons)	277.5	250.5	796.6	747.6	+6.5
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Mar.) $	19,651	31,019	44,306	56,031	—20.8
Building permits (Mar.) $	12,421	7,102	25,037	17,389	+44.0
•Cement prod., bbls. (Feb.)	194.0	202.0	366.0	378.2	—8.2
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (Mar.)	2,161	2,267	6,151	6,396	—3.9
Flour exp., bbls. (Mar.)	1,238	1,226	3,110	3,205	—3.0
•Wheat exp., bush. (Mar.)	10,094	15,048	22,613	55,132	—58.9
•Cattle sales (April) (4)	116.0	99.4	541.1	402.5	+34.4
•Hog sales (4)	538.1	785.1	2,504.2	3,606.7	—30.6
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
Catch, cwts. (Jan.)	855	869	......	......	....
Landed value (Jan.) $	1,450	1,521	......	......	....
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production, tons (Apr.)	245	236	1,014	971	+4.4
Exports, tons (Apr.)	264	257	980	926	+5.8
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (Feb.)	1,498	1,455	3,179	3,081	+3.2
•Gold rec. (fine oz.) (April)	208	263	861	1,025	—16.0
•Petroleum prod. (brl.) (Feb.)	778.8	793.9	1,660.6	1,631.3	+1.8
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000's omitted) (March)					
Total monthly kw.h.	3,587	3,515	10,133	10,342	—2.2
FOREIGN TRADE (thousand $)					
Imports (Mar.)	132,486	150,786	374,544	415,525	—9.9
Exports (April)	312,323	282,891	1,080,360	1,034,753	+2.5
FINANCE (millions $1)					
•Bank debits (Apr.)	4,856	4,561	19,688	18,055	+9.1
Bond sales (Feb.)	188	123	381	254	+50.0
Life insurance sales (Mar.)	54,413	55,123	152,127	165,335	+8.7
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
•Shoe prod., pr. (Mar.)	3.4	3.3	9.3	9.0	+3.3
•Cotton consump., lb. (April)	13.2	13.5	54.8	56.7	—3.4
Cigarette cons. No. (Mar.)	1,088	1,049	3,338	3,022	+10.4

(1) Base period 1935-39=100
(2) All industries
•New items for week
(3) Bank of Commerce est.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, est.

Consumers' Gas 1945 Output Up

Gas output of The Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto in the first seven months of the fiscal year, has been 4.1% higher than in the corresponding period of last year, official sources state. Despite unseasonably warm weather in March, the gain was 2.2% over March, 1944. April was 8.7% higher and the first half of May has been 7% up.

It is doubtful if these gains in gross sales will have a favorable effect on profits. The recent increase in mine wages in the United States will cost the company up to $60,000 in a full year and probably about $46,000 in the remainder of the current year ending next Sept. 30.

Labor costs and taxes are materially higher than before the war and a reduction in these major items of cost cannot be expected in the near future. In the ordinary course, the removal of the special tax on and easing of restrictions on manufacture would result in a substantial gain in appliance sales. But no increase in such sales can be expected until manufacturers can procure materials and labor.

The only ranges available are small wartime models. There have been no new gas refrigerators available for over two years.

The demand for house-heating equipment continues, but installations are restricted by shortages of both labor and material.

ESA Helps 28,000 Get Living Space

After successfully setting up the Emergency Shelter Administration (WPTB) and seeing that May 1 moving peak passed without a single Canadian family on the street, D. G. Mackenzie turned over his task of national shelter co-ordinator this week to Eric B. Gold. Mr. Mackenzie continues as the board's industrial division chief and does special board work as well.

Population in the congested cities totals 2 millions. Registries at Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Toronto, Hull and Hamilton found accommodation during a 10-week period for 6,666 families by May 1. Mr. Mackenzie said ESA's controls were so effective as to reduce outside pressure by 4,183 additional family units, or 17,000 persons, and "If you compare this with the estimate of 8,106 residential units constructed in these areas during the last 52 weeks it will be seen that this is proving an important factor in holding the congestion in check."

Those seeking shelter made more than 100,000 personal visits to the six registries, and officials have used experience to simplify routine for applicants.

Mr. Mackenzie said the right of individuals entitled to family quarters in these areas has not been interfered with; despite controls they have been free to seek quarters desired within the limits of the permits issued. Nor has the landlord been restricted in selecting tenants except that they must be eligible to rent family quarters under ES regulations affecting the areas.

Kinsmen Now Plan Postwar Program

National officers of the association of Kinsmen Clubs announced to The Financial Post this week that they will consider three plans or projects to succeed the milk-for-Britain war effort of the association at their national convention in Montreal, Aug. 9, 10 and 11.

Kinsmen plans for discussion follow:

(a) A National Youth program, on a report being submitted by a national committee, studying the program since Sept., 1944, under the chairmanship of Past National president J. F. Knetchel, of Hanover, Ont.

(2) The prevention and treatment of Poliomyelitis, a suggestion sponsored by the Vancouver Kinsmen club.

(3) The raising of funds for Cancer Clinics and Cancer Research in Canada, a suggestion sponsored by the Nanaimo Kinsmen Club.

The association raised about $2.5 millions for milk for British youngsters.

Anglo-Norwegian Holdings annual report shows that working capital in 1944 was $228,188 as against $216,552 in the previous year. No dividends were paid on the preferred or common stock during the year.

WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Light Aircraft manufacture in Canada will expand to counter shrinkage in warplane building. There will be new models, new faces. Pat Goode, ex-RAF bomber crewman who is in civvies now as a chartered accountant with Edney, Armitage & Co., Sherbrooke, Que., will be one of the new faces. Under license from Chrislea Aircraft Co., London, Eng., Goode, with Canadian financial backing, is organizing Chrislea Aircraft of Canada Ltd.; will produce at Sherbrooke and offer Canada the Chrislea Ace and Chrislea Aeriel. He expects to complete negotiations for plant site and incorporation about July 1, when he may order construction of assembly plant, four workshops hangar and offices which building industry sources say will cost around $200,000.

* * *

Paper Gun Barrels are now being used in the "flying bazookas" which are installed on fighter planes. Resin-impregnated paper tubes are hardened in ovens, painted and assembled in threes for mounting under the wings of the plane. The bazookas already have played hob with enemy installations in Europe and Asia.

* * *

Tough Maps of paper have been developed for the Army. They can be folded and refolded 3,540 times along the same lines before tearing. Test maps were tossed with dirty clothes into an Army laundry, washed, dried, wet again, then tacked to a floor, trampled, plastered with mud, grease, paint and gasoline. They were still clear and usable. Finally one testing engineer, exasperated by such obstinate durability, touched a match to one of the maps, then reported triumphantly, "Map burns easily."

* * *

Chloride of Lime has been gathered in by War Assets Corp. from Canadian stockpiles once held against gas decontamination needs but more recently drawn on for sanitation. WAC has sold most of what was left—about 125 tons—to the Canadian Red Cross for shipment to European sanitation squads.

* * *

Removal of Ceiling from alcoholic beverages may strengthen position of brewing companies in respect to proposed increase in Quebec provincial gallonage tax by nine cents, to 14½c. a gallon. Idea of Duplessis government was—collect tax, let brewing companies absorb added cost, as federal regulations prevented price increases. Now that beer price ceiling is off, nothing apparently prevents the tax (if put into effect) being passed on to the consumer.

* * *

Daylight Saving Time is out so far as the farmers of King's County, N.S., are concerned. Thoroughly wearied of daylight saving as a "serious handicap" in the farming industry, the municipal council has decided to be done with it, and has officially proclaimed a return to Atlantic standard time, effective at once. The county's three largest towns are in sympathy but doubt if such a change of time can be made successfully on less than a province-wide basis. Kentville town council feels that with all Dominion Government offices, military establishments and railways continuing on daylight time, complications for the general public would be certain. Wolfville and Berwick agree. But the farmers will move back one hour.

* * *

Methoxone is a new and revolutionary weed killer which leaves grass and cereal crops unharmed. Its discovery is credited to research chemists of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., England. Trials indicate that when Methoxone is applied at the rate of a pound per acre, weeds such as yellow charlock, wild radish and penny-cress growing in grain are killed but the crop is unharmed. The weed killer is now being tried out on a nation-wide basis by Imperial Chemical Industries and the Ministry of Agriculture. One advantage claimed is that weeds can be eliminated in the early stages of growth so that they have no chance to rob the crop of the food available in the soil.

* * *

Resin Emulsifier is one of the most promising of materials recently developed by the chemical industry. It is being used in sizeable quantities in the U.S. Government synthetic rubber program. Made by a special process from rosin it was placed on a production basis by Hercules Powder Co. to help produce a better grade of polymer and thus better synthetic tires. The use of rosin acid derivative is credited with imparting additional "tack" to the rubber, improving its adhesive qualities. Produced in the form of paste, the resin emulsifier is shipped by tank car to government polymer plants, pumped into storage tanks, then piped to the reactors for the polymerization of butadiene and styrene.

Europe Disorganization Called Threat to Peace

Rosenman Report on Shortages Emphasizes Gravity of Coal, Food and General Supply Deficiencies Throughout Continent

WASHINGTON—The threat that starvation, unemployment and disorganization in Europe might upset political decisions reached by the Allies has been emphasized in two important warnings uttered here. Following the combined production and resources board reminder that world shortages exist, the White House released a summary of the report made by Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, personal adviser to late President Roosevelt, on conditions in Europe. These reports raised the immediate question whether the Allies will start at once to rehabilitate the German economy, especially coal production.

Some opinion exists in Washington that it is already too late to avert famine in Europe, that the choice must be to let the German people starve and save liberated allies. Representative Clare Booth Luce, reporting to a silent House of Representatives on her recent visit to Europe, said: "Germany is doomed, I believe, to suffer a terrible famine next winter."

Official evidence supports this opinion. The Rosenman report said "a dangerously low level of nutrition" exists generally in Europe, that coal production could not meet even minimum requirements for at least a year after V-E day and that, while adequate transport was lacking, "the limiting factor in the immediate future is the shortage of supplies." Before agriculture can revive in liberated areas, mines will have to be removed from the soil, and Judge Rosenman suggested the Germans be compelled to do this. He also suggested forcing German labor to work in coal mines, since "lack of coal is of gravest political and economic concern." In addition, the Allies would have to supply mine machinery and other facilities.

The Rosenman report said: "Highest level decisions must be made immediately regarding the use of German productive capacity." It also advocated a campaign of public information in United States to acquaint the American people of the situation. In releasing the report, President Truman is regarded as giving his approval of it.

The CPRB findings on problems of liberated Europe came after meetings in which C. D. Howe, Canadian minister of reconstruction, and Oliver Lyttelton, British minister of production, attended a board meeting. It said: "Acute shortages confront the United Nations, particularly in coal, textiles and trucks. These shortages are so severe and wide-spread as to affect the building of the kind of economic conditions on which a secure peace can be founded. The effect of these scarcities also will be felt by civilians in U. S. A., Britain and Canada."

Most acute shortage in Europe is cotton textiles, in which a world deficiency of 1.25 billion yards exists. With present world output far below the pre-war production of 35 billion yards annually, the board estimated that the present world shortage could not be overcome in more than three years.

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd.—C. W. Sherman, chairman of board; F. A. Sherman, president.

Brandram-Henderson Ltd.—Sydney A. Silvera, director of export and trade sales; Fred A. Mann, director of railway, marine and industrial sales.

Thorncrest Development Co.—Wing-commander Marshall McL. Foss, president.

Canadian Retail Federation—James Wilson, director.

Montreal Curb Market—M. Gaston Gariepy, member.

Southam Co. — F. N. Southam, chairman of board; P. S. Fisher, president.

Cub Aircraft Corp. — Walton St. John, director.

Bache & Co.—Harold L. Bache, president.

Nova Scotia Association of Architects—C. A. Fowler, president; C. St. J. Wilson, vice-president; sec.-treas., A. E. Priest; assistant sec., Lt. Alan F. Duffus, RCNVR.

Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.—T. S. McLanders, executive assistant to the president.

Traffic Club of Montreal—Gerald Hiam, president.

Henry Morgan & Co.—Alex Pollock, director.

Dept. of Economic Development, Province of Alberta—L. D. Byrne, deputy minister.

Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters — D. K. McDermaid, president; G. V. Bishop, vice-president.

Manufacturers Life — T. Harold Neville, supervisor of field service.

Society of Residential Appraisers—D. N. Soper, past president; J. T. Bryden, president; L. S. Davis, 1st vice-president; A. C. Gregory, 2nd vice-president; H. R. Adams, A. Curry, J. R. Patterson, directors; I. F. Mitchell, sec.-treas.

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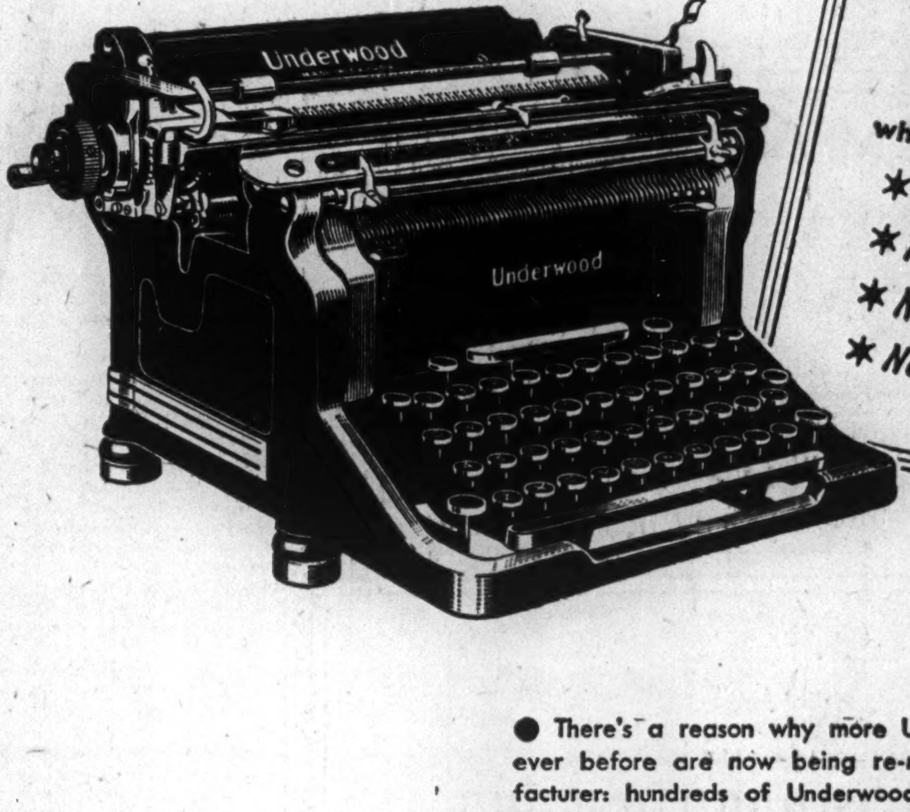

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Railways, Lake Boats, Ocean Ships Rush Wheat to Feed Hungry Europe

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—All interest in the grain trade is now centred in getting the maximum possible movement of Canadian grain to the coast for movement overseas. Since cessation of hostilities in Germany it has been possible to allot a considerable volume of ocean tonnage for movement of food to Europe, and every effort is now being made to see that the fullest possible use of such space is made.

Everywhere there is acute realization of the fact that supplies of food are absolutely essential to the restoration of Europe, and that the long-hoarded supplies of Canadian grain must now be put to work at the essential purpose for which they have been stored.

Thousands More Box Cars

To keep cargoes moving to transatlantic ports as fast as they can be shipped will require intensive efforts on the part of all engaged in handling or transporting western grain. The railways have supplied thousands of additional cars—formerly used for munitions—for movement of grain from country elevators to lakehead terminals. Movement of grain through those terminals has been speeded up by the allocation of additional labor to work there, and it is expected that the terminals will be able to unload 1,300 cars daily out of the 1,500 to be loaded in the country, the remainder going to the Pacific coast, to interior mills and a few destined to points in United States.

Capacity of the lake fleet has been augmented by permits for vessels of U. S. registry to participate in coastwise movement from one Canadian port to another, and a number of such vessels have already been drawn into this trade. These vessels are the smaller type, as the largest boats of American registry will remain—at least until ore piles freeze up—in the business of carrying iron ore from Duluth and Superior to lower lake ports.

There are now about 150 million bushels of wheat in store in country elevators, but the quantity is being reduced daily, as railway shipments are running well ahead of new deliveries by farmers. Country annexes are now being emptied which have held grain in store during the past two years, just as the annexes at terminal elevators, built to house 50 million bushels of wheat, have now been emptied for some time. It is evident from statistics of visible wheat that from 10 to 12 million bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in wheat flour, are now leaving Canada weekly for overseas, and it is possible that the movement can be stepped up still further.

Concurrently there is a strong demand for shipment of oats overseas, not only to Britain, but also to the continent, and Canadian mills are kept going to capacity in preparing rolled oats and oatmeal.

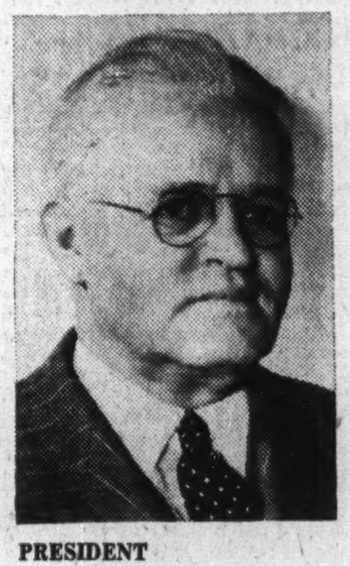
Need for livestock feed is great, but a considerable volume of oats going overseas is destined for human consumption, as nutritional authorities find in this grain a valuable alternative, to white flour, and one that is sometimes more useful in relieving hunger. The movement of oats would be greater except for the fact that priority is given to wheat and wheat products as a matter of economy in the use of ocean space, in order to get the greatest concentration of human food in the smallest space.

Stop Cargoes to Russia

Mutual aid shipments of wheat and flour to Russia ceased shortly after the German surrender, as Russia is now at peace. It is generally believed that Russia requires considerable quantities of wheat, to be shipped from Vancouver to Vladivostok, in Russian bottoms, but until new arrangements are made presumably it will be necessary for Russia to make payment in gold. However, there are reports of large credits to be advanced to Russia for purchase of supplies in Canada.

The Canadian Wheat Board has established its present asking price for wheat on the basis of $1.55 a bushel, basis No. 1 in store at the lakehead, in contrast to the current initial price of $1.25 paid to farmers. However, most wheat now being shipped across the Atlantic is going under the Mutual Aid plan without the question of price being important except so far as concerns settlements as between the Canadian Government and the western farmer.

The Canadian price, as it fluctuates from time to time, is related to changes in wheat prices on the futures market at Chicago, being generally less by an amount calculated to cover duty and exchange. However, no wheat is now being shipped to United States, and that price basis appears to be somewhat arbitrary. United States Government meets it by an export subsidy on wheat and flour designed to make the American export price correspond with the Canadian price, although at the moment there is little actual competition between wheat from the two countries.



PRESIDENT

A. Roy Courtice, elected president of the Trust Companies Association of Ontario this week, is trust officer of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

Spring Weather Dims Outlook For Good Crops

But Fair or Better Yields Seen Still Possible if Conditions Improve and Hold in Next Few Months – Warmth Needed Across Canada

By GORDON L. SMITH

Abnormally low temperatures, too much rain and in some sections strangely enough, drought, have dimmed Canadian farm prospects this spring. That is about as far as predictions go at present, with the bulk of the growing season still ahead. Under most favorable conditions from now until September, fair to good crops are still possible. Under weather not so favorable, serious failures over large areas of the country are probable.

Practically all over the Dominion warmer weather is needed, and immediately. There has been far too much rain in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan, particularly in the central part of this territorial expanse. Up to the beginning of the week at least, ground was waterlogged and crops put in before the three weeks of almost continuous rain were either at a standstill or the seed had rotted. Higher temperatures and plenty of sunshine are urgently needed.

Alberta Prays for Rain

Farther west the picture changes, with parts of Alberta so dry that serious dust storms have been reported. Generally, however, there has been sufficient moisture for germination but more rain will be needed for crop growth. In British Columbia until recently the weather had been cool and abnormally wet.

Throughout most of Canada spring came unusually early. The heavy snowfall in Ontario and Quebec disappeared quickly and without fuss mainly because there was little or no frost in the ground. In some places in Central Canada farmers were on the land in March, the earliest in 25 years. But the weather since then has been decidedly cool, with much frost at nights, especially in western Canada. Now the season is generally described as one to three weeks later than normal.

Up to the beginning of the week spring grain seeding was only about one-third completed in Western Canada and probably much less in Ontario and Quebec. Moreover in the latter provinces some of this early seeding has suffered seriously and may have to be done over again. It is expected that wheat acreage in Western Canada, instead of increasing as was anticipated, will be down from a year ago, perhaps as much as 15%. The reason, of course, is that wheat has a better chance if sown early. Instead, farmers are expected to step up acreages of barley and oats, which are mainly used for livestock feed. The critical grain crop situation in Ontario and Quebec has been offset to some extent by good pasture, but even this was affected by too much rain and cold and not enough sunshine.

Fruit Observers Cautious

Fruit and vegetable observers continue cautious. There is no definite evidence of complete failure even among early and tender things like peaches, plums, and cherries in the hard hit Niagara district. But in most cases frost did double injury, damaging the blossoms themselves and preventing bees from carrying on their vital function of pollination.

The worst threat is in Ontario, reports from British Columbia and Nova Scotia varying from merely cautious to excellent. It is still possible, with favorable weather, for Canada to have good general tree fruit crops and especially if the 'June drop' of immature fruits (nature's thinning process) is not heavy.

With early fruits like strawberries and early vegetables in Ontario, losses have been heavy and are expected to be heavier, unless the weather improves fast and stays improved. In some areas early crops, drowned out three to six weeks ago, had not been replaced up to the middle of this week because of the soggy condition of the ground.

Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports that 1944 net earnings amounted to $171,093 as compared with $144,969 for 1943. The manufacturing companies located in the United States and Canada are still engaged almost 100% in wartime production. There has been some reduction in the volume of business and the net earnings of these companies are somewhat reduced over the previous years. Negotiations were completed during 1944 for the sale of the local telephone system in Cali, Colombia owned by Compania Tellefonica del Pacifico, a subsidiary of the company, to the municipality of the city of Cali.

Claude Neon Ruddy Kester Ltd. reports net profit (before debenture interest, depreciation and taxes) of $84,413. Balance at credit Dec. 31, 1944 amounted to $24,900 as against $28,876 for the previous year.

Irving Oil Co. reports retained net profit of $190,316 for 1944 as compared with $200,920 for 1943. Balance at credit at Jan. 31, 1945, totalled $290,871 as against $275,871 at Feb. 1, 1944.

The Food "War" Continues

Our gallant Canadian fighting men have successfully concluded the *fighting* war in Europe, and so can now devote their attention to helping in the struggle against Japanese aggressors. But the farmers' "war" against hunger will still go on for some time to come, for in Europe there are millions of people, including large numbers of growing children, who will need vast quantities of high vitamin nourishing foods until European agriculture is re-established.

Our prairie farmers, in spite of severe wartime handicaps, have maintained food production at an amazingly high level. Canada can certainly rely upon our farmers to continue with their most worthy production effort as long as these essential foodstuffs are needed overseas.

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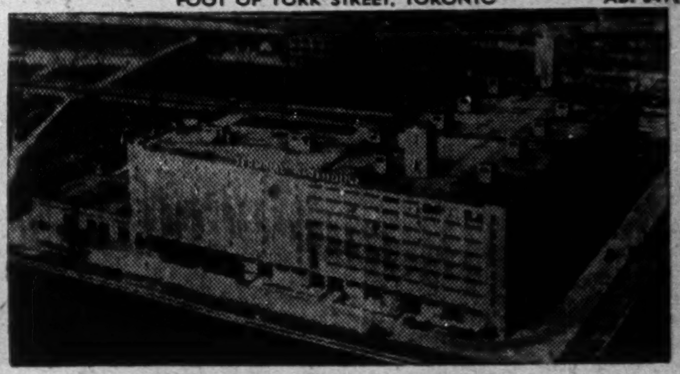

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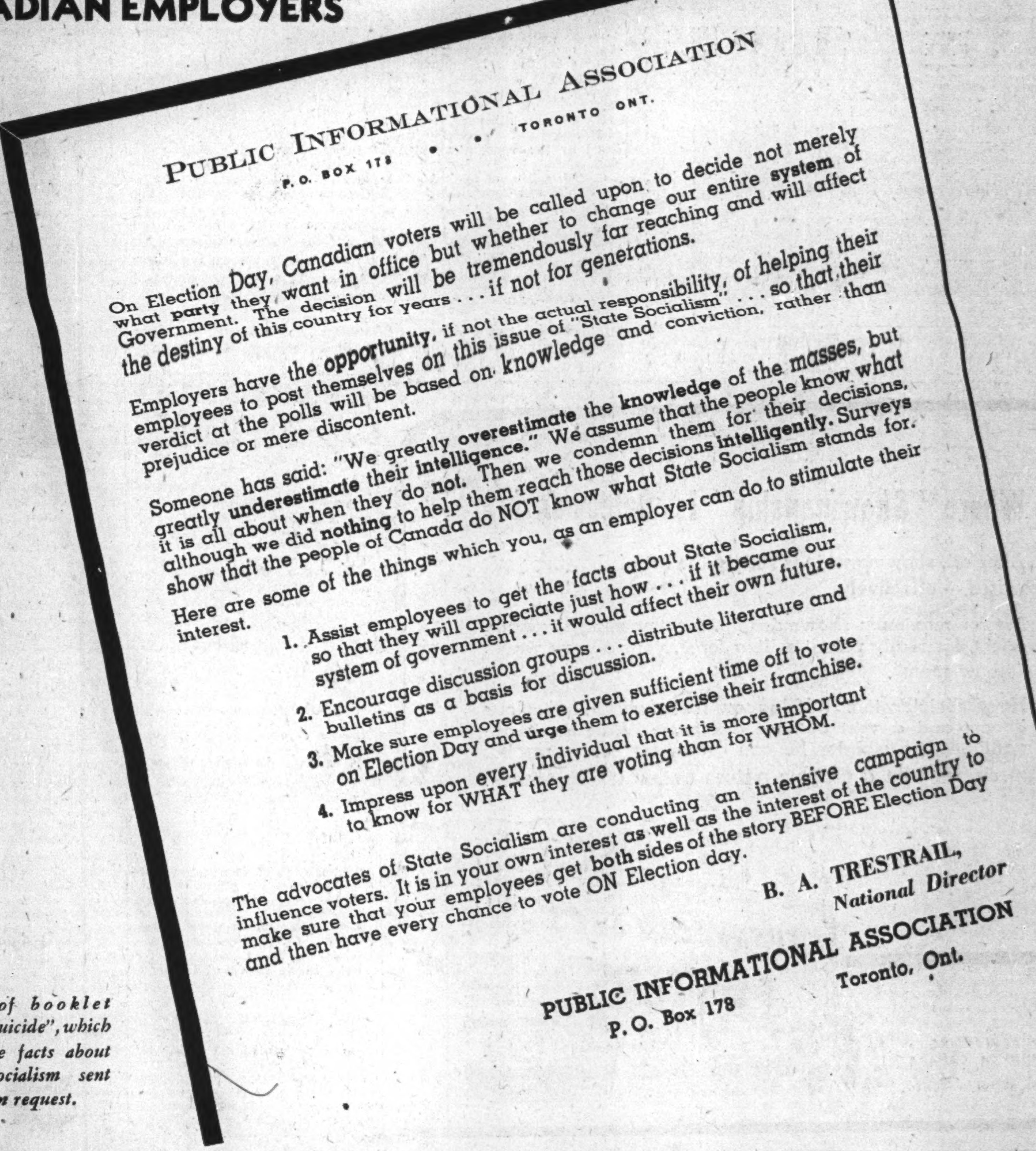
OPEN LETTER TO—
CANADIAN EMPLOYERS



PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL ASSOCIATION
P. O. BOX 178 • • TORONTO ONT.

On Election Day, Canadian voters will be called upon to decide not merely what **party** they want in office but whether to change our entire **system** of Government. The decision will be tremendously far reaching and will affect the destiny of this country for years . . . if not for generations.

Employers have the **opportunity**, if not the actual responsibility, of helping their employees to post themselves on this issue of "State Socialism" . . . so that their verdict at the polls will be based on knowledge and conviction, rather than prejudice or mere discontent.

Someone has said: "We greatly **overestimate** the **knowledge** of the masses, but greatly **underestimate** their **intelligence.**" We assume that the people know what it is all about when they do **not**. Then we condemn them for their decisions, although we did **nothing** to help them reach those decisions **intelligently. Surveys** show that the people of Canada do NOT know what State Socialism stands for.

Here are some of the things which you, as an employer can do to stimulate their interest.

1. Assist employees to get the facts about State Socialism, so that they will appreciate just how . . . if it became our system of government . . . it would affect their own future.
2. Encourage discussion groups . . . distribute literature and bulletins as a basis for discussion.
3. Make sure employees are given sufficient time off to vote on Election Day and **urge** them to exercise their franchise.
4. Impress upon every individual that it is more important to know for WHAT they are voting than for WHOM.

The advocates of State Socialism are conducting an intensive campaign to influence voters. It is in your own interest as well as the interest of the country to make sure that your employees get **both** sides of the story BEFORE Election Day and then have every chance to vote ON Election day.

B. A. TRESTRAIL,
National Director

PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL ASSOCIATION
P. O. Box 178 Toronto, Ont.

Copies of booklet "Social Suicide", which gives the facts about State Socialism sent free upon request.

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YOU ASKED US—

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Marries His Bookkeeper

I employ a lady bookkeeper at a salary of $1,200 a year. She and I plan to get married in September and she will then continue to keep my books and I will continue to pay her a salary. How will this affect us for income tax? Will she be liable for tax in her own right for the whole year or up to the time of our marriage? After our marriage would it be possible for her to continue to pay tax as a single person while I pay taxes as a married man?

While you would need to get an official ruling from the income tax department, it is stated on good authority you will be required to add your wife's income to your own for the full year and pay tax on it accordingly. Reason for this is that you will be claiming deductions for the full year as a married man and hence the salary you pay your wife for the whole year is considered part of your income. Accordingly it would not be possible for your wife to continue to pay tax as a single person on the income you pay her. If she was working for a stranger the situation would be different.

Widower With Children

I am a widower with two children, one aged 13 and another, a daughter, aged 21, who has no income of her own and who acts as my housekeeper. I maintain a self-contained domestic establishment where the three of us live. What deductions from income tax can I claim?

You can claim married man's status on account of one child and dependent's allowance on account of the other. Accordingly you can claim 7% rate on normal tax and a deduction of $150 from graduated tax on account of one child and a deduction of $28 from normal tax and $80 from graduated tax on account of the other.

INVESTMENTS

David & Frere

Would you please give me some information on David & Frere Ltée. The stock has been recommended to me for investment.

David & Frere, Ltée., manufactures plain and fancy biscuits and candies. This company is a long-established one, operating a plant in Montreal. During the war, restrictions on the use of sugar have hampered operations, but earnings have held up fairly well. Earnings on the class A stock in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, amounted to $2.34 a share, and $1.15 was paid in dividends. Earnings on the class B stock in the 1944 year amounted to $0.08 a share. The class A stock is entitled to preferred noncumulative dividends of $2.25 a share per annum and to equal participation with the class B stock until the class A stock receives $3 a share. The company has no bonds or other capital obligations ahead of the class A and B stocks, and the financial position is relatively strong. Dividend payments on the class A stock have ranged in recent years between 25c. a share paid in 1937 and $1.60 paid in 1940.

Consolidated Paper

I have heard there is a possibility of Consolidated Paper calling in the 5½% bonds and putting out a new issue at about 3%. Has the company any legal right to issue new bonds at a much lower rate of interest?

The trust deed of the 5½% first mortgage bonds of Consolidated Paper Corp. provides that the bonds are redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the company, on at least 90 days' notice on any interest date at par, plus accrued interest to date of redemption. Thus, the company can, after giving the proper notice, retire the present bonds by paying $1,000 for a $1,000 bond, plus interest, etc.

There has been no official confirmation of reports that Consolidated Paper may sell a new issue of bonds, carrying a lower interest rate, to obtain funds to redeem the present 5½% bonds. Such an operation, called a refunding operation, has been carried out by a number of other companies during the last year or so. There would be no obligation on the part of holders of the present bonds to buy new bonds that might be issued. Action to redeem a bond issue, where there is a redeemable feature, is perfectly legal, and is quite common where a company can make a saving in interest charges.

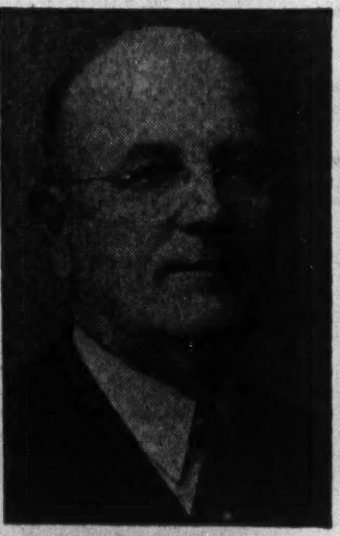
More Sask. Employees Join T. & L. C. Union

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Another union agreement has been completed here between the Saskatchewan Government and a group of government employees. It concerns 200 employees of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, and is the first agreement reached by the Saskatchewan Civil Servants Association, which represents the bulk of Saskatchewan Government employees. The SCSA is a Trades & Labor Congress affiliate.

An agreement for liquor board employees in the same organization is being completed, and an agreement for the general body of civil servants is under study.

Agreements for mental hospital employees and telephone department employees (in Canadian Congress of Labor affiliates) have already been signed.



DOFASCO CHAIRMAN

C. W. Sherman becomes chairman of the board of Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd. He organized Dofasco 33 years ago, has been president until now.

Company Asks Tax Exemption

Is Producing on a Co-op. Basis, United Fruit of Nova Scotia Claims

From Our Own Correspondent

WOLFVILLE, N.S.—Claiming to be now handling 50% of the apple production of the Annapolis Valley on a co-operative basis, the United Fruit Co. of Nova Scotia is seeking exemption from income tax assessment. In a recent brief to the McDougall Commission on Taxation of Co-operatives, United Fruit contends that it is not on the same basis as private business concerns operating primarily for profit.

The apple industry, it is argued, has been severely hit by wartime conditions, the former British market for raw fruit having collapsed. Overseas demand for processed apples has taken its place in part but this means added cost of plants and operating. Relief from income tax levies is held to be necessary if the industry is to be developed satisfactorily.

A sidelight on the situation is a recent enquiry by the Hants county municipal council into the possibility of securing a new apple-processing plant at or near Windsor, which brought out the fact that Nova Scotia is already oversupplied for peacetime business with dehydrating plants, but that canning plants, for the processing of fruits and vegetables, would be more likely to be permanently successful.

NEW WARTIME REGULATIONS

Industrial Thread: WPTB Order No. A-1599, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-1238 and provides regulations respecting shades and colors in which cotton sewing thread for industrial purposes can be manufactured. Admin. of Cotton, H. B. Stewart.

Officers' Shirts: WPTB Order No. A-1600, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-1268 which restricted the sale of Air Force officers' and Naval officers' shirts. Admin. of Men's and Boys' Furnishings, A. Bradshaw.

Packaging: WPTB Order No. 1601, effective May 10, revokes sections of Order No. A-957 as amended, and provides regulations respecting the packaging of chocolate and other sugar confections. Deputy Co-ordinator, (Manufactured Foods), F. T. W. Saunders.

Packaging: WPTB Order No. A-1602, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-816 as amended by No. A-1436 which restricted the use of glass containers in the packing of certain food products. Co-ordinator, Foods Admin., K. W. Taylor.

Gabardine Cloth: WPTB Order No. A-1603, effective May 10, revokes Section 2 of Order No. A-805 respecting No. 1933-B gabardine cloth for Army officers' uniforms. Admin. of Fine Clothing (Woollens), H. R. Cohen.

Cake Cartons: WPTB Order No. A-1604, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-801 which provided specifications for the manufacture of cake cartons. Admin. Packages & Converted Paper Products, C. V. Hodder.

Greeting Cards: WPTB Order No. A-1605, effective May 10, revokes sections of Order No. A-746 respecting greeting cards. Admin. of Publishing, Printing & Allied Industries, John Atkins.

Medical Garments: WPTB Order No. A-1606, effective May 10 revokes Order No. A-430 as amended by A-499 which restricted the use of elastic material in the manufacture of medical garments. Admin. of Cotton, H. B. Stewart.

Cartons: WPTB Order No. A-1607, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-799 which restricted the packaging of beer bottles, and Order No. A-817 which restricted the use of glass containers for bottling alcoholic beverages. Admin. of Alcoholic Beverages, D. Sim.

Trunks: WPTB Order No. A-1608, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-619 which restricted the use of metal in the manufacture and assembly of trunks. Admin. of Luggage & Small Leather Goods, H. H. Schultz.

Paper Boxes: WPTB Order No. A-1609, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-1001 which restricted the manufacture of folding and set-up paper boxes and Order No. A-592 which restricted the manufacture of paper boxes. Admin. of Packages & Converted Paper Products, C. V. Hodder.

Used Bottles: WPTB Order No. A-1610, effective May 10, revokes sections of Order No. A-505 respecting the sale and distribution of used beer bottles in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Admin. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

Corrugated Cartons: WPTB Order No. A-1612, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-336 which restricted the wrapping, bundling and boxing of corrugated fibre cartons, solid fibre cartons and parts thereof. Admin. of Shipping Cases, F. C. Hayes.

Tobacco Products: WPTB Order No. A-1613, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-69 which restricted the wrapping, packaging and display of tobacco products, and No. A-919 which restricted the packaging of and the manufacture of display packages for tobacco products. Admin. of Tobacco, D. Sim.

Elastic Material: WPTB Order No. A-1614, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-4 as amended by No. A-279 which restricted the use of elastic material in the manufacture of certain types of women's clothing. Admin. of Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear, William Gittes.

Elastic Material: WPTB Order No. A-1615, effective May 10, revokes No. A-5 which restricted the use of elastic material in the manufacture of outerwear, underwear, men's and boys' wear and woollen sportswear. Admin. of Knit Goods, H. G. Smith; Admin. of Women's, Misses' & Children's Wear, William Gittes; Admin. of Men's & Boys' Furnishing, A. Bradshaw; Admin. of Work Clothing, A. Bradshaw.

Sport Goods: WPTB Order No. A-1616, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-188 and provides regulations respecting sport goods. Admin. of Fabricated Metals & Sundry Items, R. A. H. Taylor.

Glass Containers: WPTB Order No. A-1617, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-815 which restricted the designs and finishes in which glass containers could be manufactured. Admin. of Glass & Glass Products, H. R. Harrison.

Office Machinery: WPTB Order No. A-702, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-702 which restricted the manufacture, assembly, purchase and sale of safes and similar devices. Admin. of Office Machinery, Equipment & Supplies, F. S. Kaszas.

Bicycles: WPTB Order No. A-1619, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-694 which restricted the manufacture and assembly of new bicycles. Admin. of Fabricated Metals & Sundry Items, R. A. H. Taylor.

Jewellery: WPTB Order No. A-1620, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-431 as amended which restricted the use of platinum, palladium and rhodium in the manufacture and assembly of any article of jewellery. Admin. of Jewellery, Herman H. Levy.

Order Nos. A-612 & A-690: WPTB Order No. A-1621, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-612 respecting domestic washing machines, ironers and domestic and commercial vacuum cleaners, and Order No. A-690 respecting domestic sewing machines and parts. Admin. of Capital Equipment & Electrical Products, M. C. Lowe.

Brewers: WPTB Order No. A-1622, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-313 which prohibited certain types of advertising by brewers. Admin. of Alcoholic Beverages, D. Sim.

Orders Nos. A-617 & A-1119: WPTB Order No. A-1625, effective May 10, revokes Order No. A-617 as amended respecting commercial laundry and dry cleaning equipment and Order No. A-1119 respecting refrigerating and air conditioning equipment. Admin. of Capital Equipment & Electrical Products, M. C. Lowe.

More Injured In N. S. Plants

War Years Bring Heavy Industrial Accident Toll, Compensation Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

HALIFAX—The rapid change-over from rural to industrial occupations during the past five years has brought a heavy toll of industrial accidents in Nova Scotia, according to the Workmen's Compensation Board. In 1944 the board received reports of 19,000 accidents. By comparison with 1938 this showed almost 7,000 more accidents annually than in pre-war years.

The more than 50% increase in the accident toll in six years is attributed to industrial inexperience brought on by a rapid acceleration in employment, plus a tendency to disregard safety measures and proper safety supervision.

The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association has recommended that additional inspectors be posted to the provincial Government inspection service by the association itself. Dependents of workmen accidentally killed in Nova Scotia industry now being maintained by the Workmen's Compensation Board total over 1,400, necessitating a trust fund of $10 millions. Some 2,321 workers are listed as disabled for life, partially or wholly, and this group provides ample proof of the high cost of accidents. Assessments for all purposes involving the Workmen's Compensation Board exceeds $3 millions annually.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. has declared a dividend of 15c. per share on the class A and B stock payable June 1, 1945, to shareholders of record May 1; ex-dividend April 30. Last previous payment was 20c. per share on Dec. 1, 1944.

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PLAIN TALK ABOUT PLASTICS

Too Many Plastics?

VINYL
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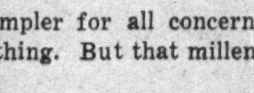
Some people say there are too many plastics, too many jaw-breaking plastics names . . . too much confusion.

We admit it would be simpler for all concerned if there were only *one* plastic, that would do everything. But that millenium has yet to come.

Meanwhile there are many plastics, approximately 20 major types with scores, often hundreds, of different formulations of each to meet vastly different requirements. In this circumstance, Monsanto occupies a uniquely helpful position with perhaps the broadest and most versatile group of plastics in the industry . . . "Not every kind of plastic, but a plastic for every need."



For example, there's a Monsanto plastic that will meet unfailingly the unusually severe requirements of electronic frequencies (Styramic HT), another the high styling demands of costume jewelry (Lustron), another (Resimene) that meets the critical non-arcing requirements of aircraft insulation, still another that met the Navy's need for shatterless glazing (Reinforced Vuelite)...

Actually it isn't as difficult as it may sound to put your finger on the proper plastic for a given application, IF you make sure your sources of information are expert, broad and unbiased. Monsanto would be pleased to add your name to its plastics mailing list, if you would like to keep up-to-date on the important developments in this large and growing family of Monsanto plastics.

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PAUL RANDALL

"Wish my Daddy was home to wear it!"

THAT'S a wish your mother shares with you, little lady. She knows, however, your Daddy still has to finish the job that took him so far away from you.

But you may be sure he is counting on you and mother to keep things at home just as he left them —his civilian clothes brushed and fresh—the pup healthy and frisky —a smile on your lips and a song in your hearts.

And remember, there's one thing the Daddy you're lonesome for would especially like to have someone tell him soon in a letter. It's that everyone in your neighborhood is regularly doing something handsome in buying Victory Bonds.

Yes, we can all make it easier—mentally as well as physically—for our men and women in uniform, if we prove to them now, with extra Victory Bonds, that we're with them every step of the last hard miles that lie ahead.

Let's keep on buying Victory Bonds just as though we were still engaged in putting over Canada's 8th Victory Loan Drive. Let's show our fighters that we're really worthy of what they're doing for us.

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Planned savings with the National Life, as the foundation for a financially independent future, has received the endorsation of many outstanding Canadian executives.

Mr. Ryan has been a National Life Policyholder since 1927.

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Ontario Car Insurance Premium Income Higher

But Losses Increase More Rapidly and Percentage of Losses to Premiums Rises Though Still Below Level For All Canada

Total automobile insurance premiums written and losses incurred in Ontario in 1944 are both higher than in the previous year, according to figures just released by the Ontario department of insurance. But as losses incurred increased more rapidly than premiums, the loss ratio, (percentage of losses incurred to premiums), increased from 44.69% in 1943 to $46.06% in 1944.

Effect on Premium Rates

The figures are especially interesting not only because more automobile insurance is written in Ontario than in any other province, but because the loss ratio shown is well below that for all Canada at 48.38% in 1944 and 46.38% in 1943. They are especially important as having a bearing on the automobile insurance premium rates which have been tending to rise recently because of the upward trend in losses in recent months and partially explains why Ontario rates have not shown the same tendency to rise as elsewhere. Figures for other provinces are not yet available but some weeks ago an increase in premium rates in Quebec province was announced while some territorial revisions were effected in Ontario. There was no general advance in that province, however. The revision in rates which did occur was based on the loss experience.

In the accompanying table the loss ratio for the individual companies is shown on the basis of "premiums earned," but the ratio for the total figures has also been worked out on a "premiums written" basis to enable comparisons with the figures for the whole of Canada which are also on a written basis.

Figures Compared

Total premiums written by all companies in Ontario in 1944 were $11.2 millions against $10.5 millions in 1943. Premiums earned, however, at $10.9 millions were about $300,000 lower than the $11.2 millions earned in 1943 while losses incurred were $5.1 millions against $4.7 millions. The loss ratio for Ontario at 47.19% in 1944 compares with 60.18% in 1938, the year before the war started, both figures on an earned premium basis.

Figures for 1944 by individual companies follow.

Automobile Insurance in Ontario, 1944

Companies:	Net prems. written	Net losses incurred	Ratio losses to prem. earned
JOINT STOCK	$	$	%
Agricultural ...	2,393	......	....
Alliance Insur..	2,670	523	20.16
Amer. Alliance	784	265	34.51
Amer. Auto. F.	129,307	48,762	38.84
Amer. Auto. Ins.	359,277	140,358	39.71
American Ins. .	2,981	1,629	61.75
Anglo-Scot. Ins.	15,743	3,967	26.46
Arex Indem. ..	10,009	24,481	246.54
Atlas Assur. ...	48,307	66,776	117.16
British America	179,824	99,564	57.86
British Canadn.	43,138	39,709	102.07
British Empire	79,634	99,718	135.64
British General	23,741	10,026	42.13
British Law ...	4,223	475	11.53
British Oak ...	25,700	20,565	72.53
British Traders	62,282	32,325	52.73
Caledonian Ins.	18,267	2,507	13.59
Camden	1,239	2,966	117.59
Can. Acc. & F.	68,254	28,824	42.12
Canada Security	60,622	57,999	101.09
Candn. Fire ...	140,273	71,016	54.10
Candn. Gen. ..	109,440	45,088	42.37
Candn. Indem..	163,858	40,689	26.14
Candn. Surety .	78,971	36,986	48.62
Car & General.	4,814	547	10.89
Cas. Co. of Can.	105,957	31,698	31.28
Century Ins. ..	16,097	3,968	25.89
C'mercial Union	38,579	16,291	42.17
Cons. F. & Cas.	116,819	41,332	35.80
Continental Cas.	1,211	1,136	90.59
Cornhill	46,042	16,342	38.96
D. of Can. Gen.	442,152	151,825	34.76
Dominion Fire.	22,425	9,831	45.07
Eagle Fire	2,602	617	24.60
Employers' Lia.	261,338	102,366	39.41
Employers' Rein.	45,970	21,171	43.58
Federal Fire ..	6,011	2,203	36.66
Federal Ins. ..	38,885	20,325	55.66
Fidelity of Can.	81,050	70,498	87.11
Fidelity-Phenix	39,613	24,569	45.20
Fire Ass. of Ph.	566	219	32.69
General Accid.	419,407	200,377	48.06
Gen. A., F. & L.	183,864	85,420	47.85
General Exch. .	69,204	35,504	45.35
General Sec. ..	29,621	7,657	26.74
Glens Falls ...	35,630	17,932	42.62
Globe Indem. .	102,144	31,327	31.65
Great Am. Ind.	16,630	7,779	46.55
Great Am. Ins.	7,588	2,385	31.92
Guardian Assur.	149	....	....
Guardian In. C.	121,321	77,605	65.48
Guildhall Ins. .	76,487	51,051	70.97
Halifax Ins. ...	488,714	279,043	61.18
Hand-in-Hand .	5,469	1,682	30.02
Hartford Acc. .	94,630	64,132	63.72
Hartford Fire .	15,724	6,559	42.98
Home Assur. C.	34,330	7,251	31.09
Home Insur. ...	72,526	31,830	43.73
Imperial G. & A.	91,555	48,509	57.42
Imperial Ins. ..	14,126	13,474	103.75
Indem. In. N.A.	25,025	44,913	193.13
Ins. Co. of N.A.	9,202	4,363	53.30
Law, Un. & R.	9,988	1,108	12.28
Liver'l & L.&G.	54,541	17,260	32.59
Liverpool-Man.	10,877	3,432	32.56
London Assur..	32,925	8,849	26.38
London-Can. ..	32,403	21,178	71.91
London & Coun.	1,027	80	8.16
London G. & A.	91,465	58,583	67.50
Lon. & L.G.&A.	44,714	24,016	54.23
London & Lan.	30,081	12,715	42.83
Lon. & P.M.&G.	12,235	6,293	52.93
London & Scot.	4,228	1,941	46.32
Marine Ins. ...	569	52	6.25
Maryland Cas..	27,046	16,818	68.40
Merchants Fire.	24,309	13,763	51.97
Merchants Mar.	6,293	2,624	44.96
Mercury	2,642	—278	....
Metropolitan C.	214,733	95,998	46.60
Monument Ins..	6,609	1,209	20.05
Motor Union In.	36,015	15,360	45.64
N. Ben. Frank.	57,984	27,747	48.25
National Union	13,536	3,549	27.39
Newark Fire ...	8,592	2,982	35.85
New Hampshire	2,013	620	26.48
N. Y. Under. .	1,513	691	50.15
New Zea. Ins..	12,077	8,184	84.42
N. Brit. & Mer.	47,732	17,118	36.86
Northern Assur.	111,296	44,810	40.77
Northwest Cas..	87,742	34,953	39.26
Northwest. Nat.	3,890	1,211	33.08
Norwich Union.	197,264	97,541	51.56
Occidental Fire	10,518	2,088	21.49
Ocean A. & G.	133,541	56,396	42.09
Pacific Coast .	15,390	3,967	27.07
Palatine Ins. ..	14,838	6,267	42.13
Patriotic Assur.	3,311	156	4.51
Pearl	92,851	31,806	34.12
Phenix of Paris	402	....	....
Phoenix Assur.	48,758	17,149	35.45
Pilot	549,008	185,678	34.40
Provid.-Wash. .	5,103	4,568	88.63
Provincial Ins..	44,200	18,886	44.03
Prudential Ass..	146,672	76,854	55.57
Queen	10,368	3,578	35.61
Railway Pass. .	20,313	8,772	40.67
Royal Exchange	26,954	18,266	69.62
Royal Insurance	129,919	36,132	28.63
St. Paul F. & M.	9,338	2,111	24.10
St. Paul Merc. .	19,495	23,386	109.41
Scottish Ins. ...	3,006	522	34.41
Scottish Metro..	35,117	13,005	37.76
Scottish Union.	52,830	41,432	84.52
Secur. I. of N.H.	2,333	990	42.24
Southern	5,248	1,322	26.17
Sun Ins. Office	34,804	23,428	69.58
Svea Fire & L.	147	....	....
Toronto General	89,541	36,958	42.45
Travelers Fire..	23,390	7,367	30.82
Travelers Ind. .	188,972	56,595	33.07
Union Assur. .	17,806	7,522	42.14
Union F., A.&G.	24,305	6,594	26.68
Union of Canton	115,666	60,029	52.73
Union, Marine.	23,963	15,224	65.90
U. S. Fidelity ..	267,954	162,229	63.75
U. S. Guaran..	15,904	7,513	41.81
Wellington Fire	173,493	58,933	34.64
Western Assur..	300,586	192,003	68.27
World Marine .	43,782	20,062	46.35
Yorkshire Ins. .	57,171	24,069	43.33
Zurich Gen. ...	289,876	229,939	83.36
MUTUALS			
Canadian Mer..	8,010	427	8.61
Central Mfrs.' .	2,009	479	24.24
Commerce Mut.	6,530	313	8.38
Economical	269,052	83,333	31.78
Gore District ..	104,177	32,303	34.25
Hardware Deal.	1,447	130	9.72
Liberty Mutual	10,975	3,634	29.36
Lumberm's Cas.	371,136	123,218	34.18
Mutual I. & H.	1,447	130	9.72
Nat. Retailers .	81,968	16,826	24.08
Northwest. Mu.	1,260	108	6.49
State Farm M..	102,837	40,094	41.09
United Mutual.	3,559	966	28.65
Wawanesa Mut.	216,924	68,933	31.15
OTHER			
General of Am.*	58	....	....
General Rein.*	22,334	5,365	25.09
North S. Rein.*	800	20	3.98
Aff. Under.‡ ..	6,367	3,383	52.35
Lloyd's	988,007	390,741	38.68
Totals for 1944..	11,246,523	5,180,653	47.19
Totals for 1943..	10,535,991	4,709,411	41.77

Loss ratio on premiums written basis: 1944, 46.06%; 1943, 44.69%.

*Unlicensed. ‡Reciprocal Exch.

Report on Annuity Taxation Found Generally Acceptable

Recommendations of the Ives Royal Commission on taxation of pensions and annuities are generally described as "very satisfactory" by men who have been studying the matter. Life insurance and trust company officials particularly feel that the suggested amendments in the income and succession duty acts are in accord with recommendations they had previously made to relieve their clients of unnecessary tax burdens.

Constructive Suggestions

Sentiments of life insurance company executives are pretty well summed up in a statement by M. J. Smith, president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association and president and general manager of the Equitable Life of Canada that the commission had "obviously studied the taxation of annuities and pension payments thoroughly and had made some very constructive suggestions to remedy present inequities."

Laurence G. Goodenough, secretary of the Ontario Trust Companies Association, believed the trust company officers would be pleased with the report because it aims to relieve beneficiaries drawing benefits from estates and trusts. The elimination of succession duties on the value of a survivor's pension receivable as taxable income, and the taxation of periodic payments made under a will only in so far as they are paid out of the estate's income he considered constructive moves.

Civilians To Get Freon Gas Now

OTTAWA (Staff)—Removal of all restrictions on freon gas makes this material now available for air-conditioning units, home refrigerators, commercial refrigeration plants, indoor hockey rinks, and all other artificial refrigeration units. Freon is also a carrier or holding agent for a powerful insect repellent in small hand-operated bombs used to spray interiors of military tents in malarial countries. It is effective for control of mosquitoes and other insects.

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JAPANOOSE PREVIEW

V-E Day is behind us. V-J Day looms ahead. How soon the "rising sun" will set in defeat, no one knows. But the criminal Japanese War Lords know they cannot escape their inevitable doom. The battle of transition has already begun! "Where do we go from here?" poses an immediate challenge to executives "in charge of the future." How to use vastly enlarged plant capacities to practical advantage? . . . How to convert war jobs to peace jobs? . . . How to satisfy consumer desires that may have undergone radical changes since pre-war days? Finding the answers to many such questions cannot be long delayed.

New techniques, skills and methods, born at Thompson Products in the crucible of war may help you solve some "tomorrow's" problems that have become today's! Inquiries are invited concerning hardened and ground parts, forged shapes and permanent mould aluminum castings from any industry our facilities may be able to serve for peacetime production.

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R
HEALTH SALTS

The Story of Packaged Oil

IT'S an open question just how popular the automobile would have become had it stayed with its starting rule-of-thumb methods when repairs were made by the blacksmith and oil was selected and poured by guesswork.

Fortunately, oil refiners and can makers were on the bit. Both recognized the potentialities offered by this newfangled contrivance. Both developed their service to help it along. Today, the motorist buys oils of the exact grade needed and he buys them in tamper-proof metal containers that protect both quality and quantity—a mass market made possible by modern packaging. Continental Can, as a leader in this movement, has won wide recognition as packaging headquarters for the oil industry.

To the fore in devising containers for every industry with a packaging problem . . . foods, pharmaceuticals, cleansers, tobaccos, paints . . . Continental Can offers the facilities of five ultra-modern, strategically located plants at Montreal, St. Laurent, Toronto and New Toronto. Its researchers, engineers and designers are adept at finding the answer to unusual problems. They'll develop a container or a packaging layout with equal facility. Simply write to Continental Can Company of Canada, Limited, Sun Life Building, Montreal for facts about modern packaging . . . the key to mass markets.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
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Pages in Canadian History

1867

Dominion from Sea to Sea

ON JULY 1st, 1867, the Dominion of Canada came into being and a new nation arose to fulfil the historic words, carved in stone above the main door of Canada's parliament buildings:

"The wholesome sea is at her gates, Her gates both East and West."

One year later the New York Life Insurance Company commenced business in Canada. Since that time the New York Life has made an important contribution to the social and economic development of the Dominion . . . serving and advising Canadians—safeguarding and protecting their families and themselves.

. . . .

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UNSHAKEN BY THE WAR

THE FORTH BRIDGE EDINBURGH
A bridge noted throughout the world for the outstanding strength of its construction.
The scene of the first bombing raid in Britain—it stands proud and unscarred.

Bank Deposits Decline On Victory Loan Buying

Larger Subscriptions From Small Individual Buyers Believed to Have Drawn More Heavily on Savings — Early Replacement Expected

Victory loan investors in the 8th Victory loan campaign just closed drew more heavily on their savings accounts in the chartered banks than in most previous campaigns, it is believed. Actual figures will not be available until the May 31 return of the chartered banks to the Minister of Finance is published some weeks from now. But it is expected that when they are, public deposits in the banks especially savings, will show a bigger drop than usual.

Anti-inflationary Measure

Reason is that the national war finance committee, as an anti-inflationary measure made a special effort this time to interest the individual investor in Victorw bonds, an effort which proved highly successful. Many of the individuals who bought more Victory bonds than usual and those who bought bonds for the first time, drew heavily on their savings and accordingly the effect, it is believed, will be more noticeable than ever. In previous campaigns, savings deposits alone have dropped sometimes as much as $190 millions but have always quickly recovered and usually established a new high record before the next loan comes on. Demand deposits have been similarly affected. Bankers believe that even if investors did bite more deeply into their savings this time to buy bonds, they will build up most of their withdrawals if not all before the 9th loan comes around.

Bankers also point out that while savings and demand deposits decline at the time of the Victory loan campaigns, this does not mean any shrinkage in the total deposits of the banks, rather a transfer of funds from savings and current public accounts to the Dominion Government. As, however, the shrinkage in total public deposits has never gone very much above 33% of the total value of the loan, bankers point out that investors must have other sources of cash besides their deposits in the banks. Some of this may come from deposits in the trust and loan companies, from other investments sold to buy Victory bonds and to some extent to cash hoarded in an old sock or strongbox.

Little Hoarding

While there is not a great deal of hoarding practiced in Canada there is some. Bankers report from time to time, and especially around Victory loan campaign time, a certain amount of bank notes coming in, which look as though they had been kept in a damp cellar under an ash pile or some such place where the owner thinks they will be safe. The total amount of bonds bought with money from these sources is believed a small part of the whole, however.

Meanwhile the decline in public deposits and the withdrawal of savings from the old sock or bureau drawer for investment in Victory bonds is regarded as a gratifying anti-inflationary development. Money on deposit in the banks or kept in a strong box at home is always much more tempting to an individual to spend than when it is invested in Victory bonds which while readily convertible into cash need to be sold first. Bankers therefore readily assisted the war finance committee in its efforts to induce depositors to buy bonds, because, even though it might reduce their deposits, it was at the same time an anti-inflationary measure.

BANK OF CANADA

Sterling Funds Show Increase

Sterling and United States exchange held by the Bank of Canada shows an increase of $4.4 millions in the statement for the week ended May 16. Investments and miscellaneous assets also were higher, the net result being an increase of $35.8 millions in total assets.

On the liability side, liabilities payable in U. S. and sterling exchange, probably representing a deposit in sterling by some foreign government, were higher. Deposits payable in Canadian funds rose $21.7 millions and note circulation and miscellaneous liabilities also were up.

	May 16 1945	May 9 1945
Liabilities	$	$
Capital paid up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,065,647,762	1,064,310,362
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Deposits: Dom.	64,923,520	54,775,752
Chartered bks.	438,743,736	423,197,374
Other	39,357,249	43,348,800
Total deposits	543,024,505	521,321,926
Liabs., payable in sterling, U.S.A. and For. Gold currencies	176,272,273	171,872,273
All other liabs.	31,961,239	23,874,350
Total liabs.	1,831,956,146	1,796,129,278
Assets		
Sterl. & U. S. ex.	176,272,273	171,872,273
Subsid. coin	483,666	517,131
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	1,063,550,589	1,045,656,925
Oth. Dom. gov.	523,461,387	510,798,365
Other secs.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total invest.	1,597,011,976	1,566,455,290
Premises	1,939,896	1,939,896
All other assets	56,248,335	55,344,688
Total assets	1,831,956,146	1,796,129,278

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Dominion Malt. Sells New Issue

Plan Expansion of Malting Capacity and Storage Facilities

A new issue of $850,000 of series A first secured bonds, dated May 1, 1945, and due $42,500 annually for 20 years, and an additional issue of 2,000 shares of $100 par value 5% cumulative preferred stock of Dominion Malting Co. is being sold by Gairdner & Co. Ltd. The bonds consist of $425,000 3½'s due 1946-55 which were sold privately and of $425,000 of 3¾'s due 1956-65 which are being sold through the piece to yield 3.50% for the 11- to 15-year bonds and 3.625% for the 16- to 20-year maturities. The preferred is being offered at $100 per share.

Proceeds of the sale plus additional funds will be used to expand the present malting capacity by 1,150,000 bushels and to build new storage facilities of 600,000 bushels capacity. Estimated cost of the proposed additions is $1,160,250. Present malting capacity of the company's plant at Transcona, Man., is 1,350,000 bushels annually and storage capacity is 750,000 bushels not including a temporary storage annex of 210,000 bushels. The grain elevator plant (leased) has a total capacity of 1 million bushels.

For the seven months ended Feb. 28, 1945, earnings of $115,063 before depreciation and income and excess profits taxes and of $59,942 available for dividends are reported and compared with earnings of $249,791 and of $134,624 respectively for the year ended July 31, 1944.

The standard profits based on the capital employed at Feb. 28, 1945, amounts to $213,984, the auditors report. Under present tax laws the issuance of additional 2,000 preferred shares will increase the standard profits to $228,984 of which the company will be entitled to retain $160,289 the prospectus states.

The management estimates that with the increased capacity to be provided, the earnings for a full year of the enlarged operations available for dividends on the preferred and common shares, after bond interest and provision of $100,000 per annum for depreciation and after all income and excess profits taxes, will amount to $160,289—the maximum amount which may be retained under present laws.

After giving effect to the present financing, capitalization outstanding will consist of $850,000 of first secured bonds, 8,500 shares of $100 par value 5% preferred stock and 66,800 no par value common shares.

Chatham Sugar Plant Likely to Remain Closed

The Chatham, Ont. beet sugar plant of the Canada & Dominion Sugar Co., the largest in the British Empire, is likely to remain closed in 1945 for the third year in succession, according to W. J. McGregor, president.

"The only hope that the plant can be operated," he said, "is that National Selective Service within the next few days assures the 6,000 beet growers in this area that they will have enough labor to block and thin the crop. Otherwise, the sugar beet land will lie fallow or go into other crops less urgently needed."

Yours to Command...

A SPECIALIZED MANUFACTURING SERVICE

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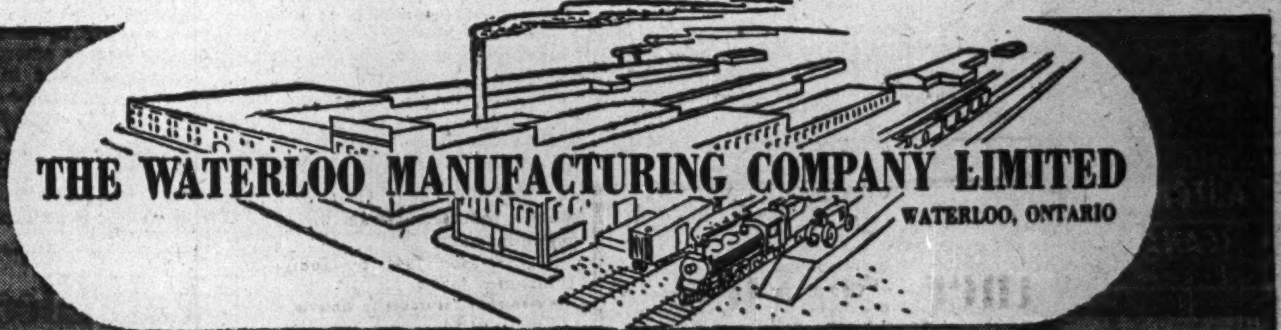
The Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Limited is a 95 year old organization of engineers and veteran craftsmen. Before the war, we worked with other manufacturers in solving many a production problem in the working of metals and wood. Since the war, however, we have been busy building steering mechanisms for Valentine tanks, fan engines for cargo vessels, attachments for shell lathes, components for armoured cars, and other war work. The best of modern machines, tools and other equipment is . . . has always been . . . ours to work with.

Although Waterloo's part in the winning of the war is the first consideration of all of us, our men and machines, our skills and sciences and facilities will be ready to work with you . . . for you . . . tomorrow.

But planning for tomorrow's production should begin today. Find out *now* how Waterloo can help *you*. Have one of our engineers review your plans . . . tell you how our facilities can best work for you. There's no obligation, of course.



THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

The Financial Record of the
DREW GOVERNMENT

The following summarises the salient features of the Budget address delivered by the Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Treasurer of the Province of Ontario in the Legislative Assembly, Friday, March 9th, 1945.

1. For the fiscal year just ending we have achieved a surplus of $8,922,400, which permits the immediate payment in advance to the School Boards of Ontario of an amount of $8,808,000.00, leaving a net surplus of $114,400.00.
2. We will decrease the Gross Debt of the Province for the year just ended by $18,420,350.72.
3. We will decrease the Net Debt of the Province for the year just ending by $1,080,878.29.
4. We adhere to a strictly pay-as-you-go policy and are budgeting for a moderate wartime surplus.
5. We have fully implemented the pledge concerning 50 per cent. of the cost of education.
6. We have provided for the extension of administrative, developmental and social services.
7. Provision is made for the payment of one mill on the general assessment to every municipality in Ontario.
8. Provision is made to subsidize the Northern mining municipalities.
9. The Teachers' Superannuation Fund has now been placed on a sound financial basis and adequate retiring allowance assured.
10. We are budgeting to reduce the Gross Debt of the Province and also to reduce the Net Debt in the coming fiscal year.
11. Last year I stated: "I am sure that the taxpayers of Ontario will rejoice to hear of reduced debt, reduced interest, enlarged benefits, relief from real estate taxation and a balanced budget." This has been translated from a promise to a performance.
12. We have taken constructive action on postwar planning and, by conserving our credit, imposing no new taxes, adding no new debt and balancing the Budget up to March 31st, 1946, we have left the way clear for a Dominion-Provincial conference.

IN PRESENTING THE BUDGET MR. FROST SAID:

May I here briefly refer to some of the development schemes which are in contemplation for postwar days. The whole field of conservation and flood control is being surveyed and investigated. Plans have been prepared which will lead to the development of the roads of the Province and the opening to our people and to the visitors whom we know will flock here, the natural beauties of our Province. The Tourist Industry alone will bring to Ontario many millions of dollars annually in new business. Very extensive Hydro-Electric developments are in contemplation. Our forests will be conserved and used in such a way as to provide not only constantly expanding fields of employment but new wealth which will inure to the benefit of our people. Increased expenditures will be made in conserving the fish and wild life of the Province from which we can get great benefits. Plans are in preparation for the Mining Industry which we confidently count will contribute greatly to the wealth of the Province.

COMPARE THIS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE RECORD
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KEEP ONTARIO STRONG!
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IN YOUR OPINION

How Can We Make Better Canadians?

The Question: What specific steps would you suggest to foster healthy Canadianism?

W. A. Deacon

Author and literary critic, Toronto.

Peoples are held together by feelings for common traditions rather than by economic interests. Arts, especially native literature, must be stimulated as only effective cement. Romance of heroic past, basic problems of difficult present and aspirations for future should be presented to awaken emotions of the people and develop national consciousness, pride and hope. First practical steps are: inducing United States to drop mechanical clauses in its Copyright Act; endowment and extension of Governor-General's Annual Literary Awards; establishment of National Theatre with public funds but aiming at self-support; founding endowed chairs of Canadian History in each Canadian university.

* * *

H. Tilston-Jones

Editor, Garden City Times, Magrath, Alta.

Let us forget where we originally came from. Let us all be Canadians. Give us a Canadian flag. Healthy Canadianism must start from the people and selfishness must be abandoned by each individual. No good is accomplished by altering systems until the individual alters. The public must receive a just reward for their labors.

As Abraham Lincoln said: "No man must live from the sweat of another man's brow." That's the secret. Keep production at its peak with fair prices, adjust the problem of distribution and develop the natural resources of the Dominion for the welfare of the people and not for the benefit of the few.

* * *

J. H. Monteith

Editor, The Guide, Killarney, Man.

Canadian education needs a drastic overhaul. Primary and secondary schools should be staffed by teachers of strong personality capable of implanting in the student a passionate belief in democracy. Higher education should be very cheap to those who can profit from it and prohibitive to those who cannot.

Radio commercials should be abolished or curtailed and the time should be used by experts to stimulate public interest in public affairs. Good books should be available to small-town and rural populations—note what the Saskatchewan Liberal government did about this. Modern health services should be available to all, regardless of their pecuniary circumstances. If we strive strenuously together to perfect our democracy Canada need fear no isms.

* * *

A. W. Neill

Independent Member of the House of Commons for Alberni, B.C.

We should give preferential encouragement to immigration from the British Empire and the States. We require a greater knowledge of our language and laws and customs before granting naturalization to aliens. There should be scholarships for capable Canadian youth for university training somewhat like the Rhodes scholarships. Lectures now being carried out through Canadian clubs should be extended and made acceptable and accessible to all. We must get away from the idea that working with their hands makes people less interested in culture than if they belonged to a west end club. Whoever heard of a Canadian Club lecturer addressing a labor union. An equal chance at the higher things of life will develop a healthy Canadianism.

* * *

W. L. Scott, K.C.

Corporation and constitutional lawyer, Ottawa.

The cleavage is confined to between Quebec and the English speaking provinces. A series of addresses by a French Canadian abbe entitled "What Keeps Us Apart" delivered over the radio a few years ago should have had good results but was, I believe, resented both by English and French. Still it seems to me broadcasts of this nature should assist greatly in allaying feeling on both sides.

* * *

Alan C. Simpson

President, Cradock, Simpson Co., real estate, Montreal.

The development of healthy Canadianism is best achieved by proper education of the young. They should be taught through travel and instructions to understand and respect the rights and views of other Canadians, to appreciate the material and spiritual resources of all parts of the Dominion and be proud to develop them.

Children should be encouraged to take an interest in public affairs so as to improve the tone of provincial and federal politics and to ensure efficient administration of the country. Promising young Canadians should be encouraged to remain in Canada and should be afforded chances of advancement equal to those offered by other countries.

* * *

Raymond E. Shaul

Former vice-president, Canadian Teachers Federation, Edmonton.

In all probability Canada will continue with two major language groups, French and English. Canadians must face this fact and cease futile daydreaming of a French or an English Canada.

Canada must develop a national consciousness. Let officialdom take the initiative and recognize Canadian citizenship. The Canadian citizen rather than a British subject will not break the bonds of the Commonwealth.

Little can be accomplished without a positive educational program. Skilled and intelligent teachers are aware of the importance of this problem and are a necessity. Children must come to love Canada and all Canadians.

* * *

John H. Wesson

President, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina.

In my judgment a healthy Canadianism is closely related to our ability to maintain a healthy economic condition in Canada. In order to foster healthy Canadianism I believe we require:

1. That price levels on all agricultural products be maintained at reasonably remunerative levels to represent agriculturalists' equitable share of the national income. This would enable farmers to purchase industrial goods and automatically provide permanent employment for industrial workers.
2. Maximum freedom of international trade so that surplus farm products can be exchanged with other countries with industrial goods to sell.
3. Continued development of the co-operative movement as the highest form of freedom of enterprise to reduce the cost of production and lower living costs.

Last and not least important is to attain and maintain national unity across Canada.

* * *

L. B. Unwin

Vice-president and treasurer, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

One of the greatest needs of today is an educational program starting in the primary schools to instill in the mind of every young Canadian a belief in himself and in his ability to maintain and better the Canadian standard of living, now the highest in the world, by hard work, by initiative and by enterprise.

What we need in our youth is faith in Canada, the conviction that this can be a great nation and that the way to make it one is not be dwelling on what we have done but by getting to work to do more. When we realize that the fate of this nation depends on the courage of the individual, the average citizen, we shall be well on the way to making this the country it should be.

* * *

Tom Uphill

"Member provincial legislature, Fernie, B.C.

Speaking for the laboring class, I suggest shorter hours and more adequate recreational facilities, holidays with pay for all workers, including farm laborers, who endure long hours and little entertainment. We should have social security against the hazards of sickness, unemployment and old age pensions at the age of 60 for all persons. The financial burden of worry and fear should be lifted from the shoulders of the unfortunate; the people should not be called upon to suffer needless privation amidst abundance. Encourage a higher standard of living for all. The welfare of its citizens is the responsibility of the state.

* * *

Hon. Cairine R. Wilson

Member of the Canadian Senate, Ottawa.

All Canadians should know the history of their country in order that they may feel pride in its past and ambition to have a part in building its future. I advocate a Canadian nationality and that the division practice of designating our fellow countrymen as Irish Canadians, English Canadians, Dutch Canadians, Polish Canadians, be discontinued.

Newcomers to Canada should be welcomed and encouraged to learn one or both of the official languages as well as something of its history and systems of governments. I should like to see instituted some appropriate ceremony when the oath of naturalization is administered to our new citizens so that they may realize that they now have a part in our national life and have individual responsibilities as well as privileges.

* * *

A. J. West

Executive editor, Montreal Star, Montreal.

Answering a tall question in a few words, I would suggest a determined country-wide effort to promote unity as the essential first step toward development of a healthy Canadianism. Our national difficulties are for the most part sentimental emotion—cultural and moral. The war has reawakened old animosities and only a veritable failure of education can cast us deeper into our difficulties. Once the seeds of tolerance, good will and understanding of viewpoints have been planted securely in the minds and consciences of all Canadians we shall be nine tenths on the way to a healthy Canadianism. It is well in the mental grasp of the people rather than that of the politicians.

Fall Election, Three Issues Seen For B.C.

Interest Centres on Hydro Situation, PGE Ry., Forest Legislation

VANCOUVER—There has been no official announcement, but indications point to a provincial election in British Columbia some time during the coming fall months—possibly in September or October.

Major issues probably will be the hydroelectric situation, proposed sale or extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and the revision of forest legislation.

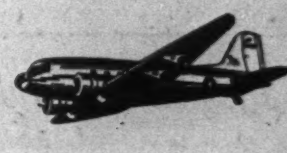
The Government has already taken steps to meet the hydro situation by appointing a commission to extend rural electrification, but it has back-pedalled on the proposal to take over the B. C. Electric Railway Co. Chief criticism of the Government's stand is that the present program takes no account of either the B. C. Electric or the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., the two major utility corporations of the province. The Government has made it clear that it will not stand in the way of the municipalities if they wish to acquire the B. C. Electric, but it does not propose to make such a deal itself.

New Railway Offer

As for the Pacific Great Eastern, it is understood that when Premier John Hart goes east after the federal election he will confer with representatives of the two transcontinental railroads with a view to having them take over the provincially owned road. In the past, the big companies have shown a lukewarm interest in the PGE, but postwar development of the interior and northern sections of British Columbia may change their attitude to some extent.

If the Government does sell the railway it will be on condition that the new owners extend it north to Prince George and possibly into the Peace River country, and this is probably what the new owners would insist on doing anyway. The PGE's scope is definitely limited now—it starts at Squamish, a very small town at the head of Howe Sound, and ends at Quesnel, another unimportant centre. To extend the road to Prince George would provide a long-neded link with a transcontinental system and far-reaching possibilities of freight and passenger development.

The Government's proposed revision of forest legislation probably will be based on the findings of the Sloan Commission, expected to be available sometime this summer. These may provide for changes in taxation and tenure; and in forest management. The importance of forest legislation lies in the fact that the forests provide B. C. with more than 40% of its direct and indirect revenue, and the whole economy of the province is vitally dependent on the forest industries' continued welfare.



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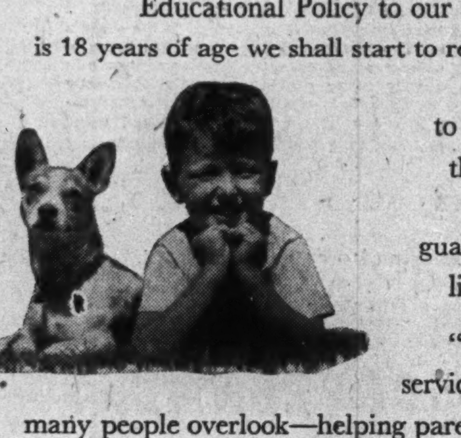

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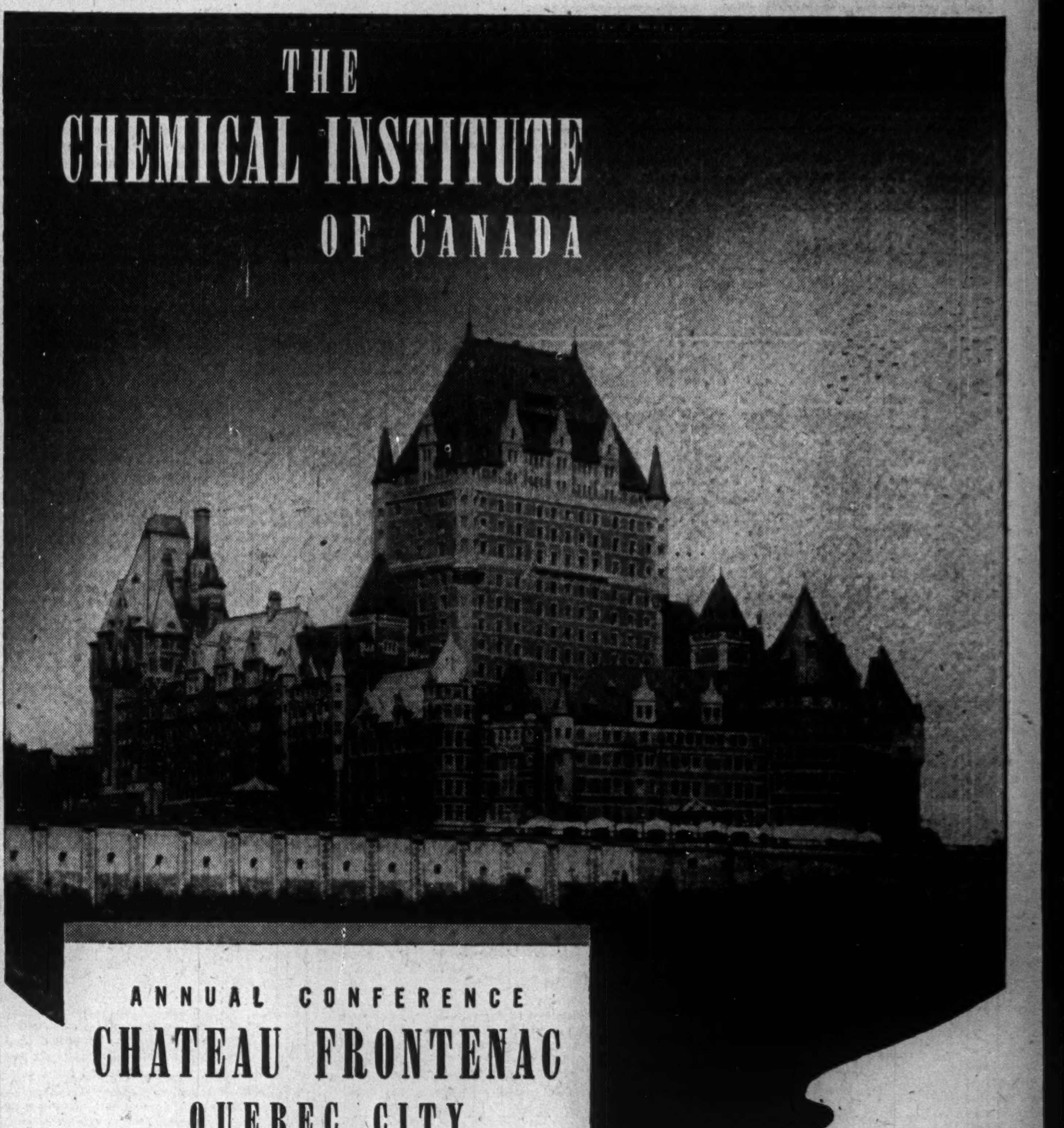

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Full Employment With Full Freedom

Goal of Controversial Beveridge Book

FULL EMPLOYMENT IN A FREE SOCIETY by Sir William Beveridge; published by Allan, Unwin-Nelson; 429 pages; price $4.50.

Full employment, topic number one for politicians, gets a full treatment in the latest controversial book of Sir William Beveridge, which is having an important impact in England.

To begin with, Sir William establishes clear definitions. He defines full employment (and this is one of the points on which he is most controversial) as "having always more vacant jobs than unemployed men, not slightly fewer jobs . . . jobs at fair wages, of such a kind, and so located that the unemployed men can reasonably be expected to take them . . . the normal lag between losing one job and finding another should be very short . . . the labor market should always be a seller's market rather than a buyer's market."

His reason for this view is "a decisive reason of principle" . . . Difficulty in selling labor has consequences of a different order of harmfulness from those associated with difficulty in buying labor. A person who has difficulty in buying the labor that he wants suffers inconvenience or reduction in profits. A person who cannot sell his labor is in effect told that he is of no use. The first difficulty causes annoyance or loss. The other is a personal catastrophe. This difference remains even if an adequate income is provided, by insurance or otherwise, during unemployment. Idleness even on an income corrupts; the feeling of not being wanted demoralizes. The difference remains even if most people are unemployed even for relatively short periods. As long as there is any long-term unemployment not obviously due to personal deficiency, anybody who loses his job fears that he may be one of the unlucky ones who will not get another job quickly. The short-term unemployed do not know they are short-term unemployed until their unemployment is over." Besides these "human reasons," Sir William has three economic reasons for wanting a seller's market for labor: (1) to reduce the propensity of workers to indulge in restrictionist practices in an attempt to protect individual jobs; (2) to reduce resistance to progress caused by slow demand for labor in its new forms; (3) to stimulate technical advance by making labor-saving desirable and profitable.

"Boon-doggling," "post-hole digging, and other forms of work for work's sake have no place, in Sir William's plans. He emphasizes that work must be useful.

"Idleness is not the same as want, but a separate evil, which men do not escape by having an income. They must also have the chance of rendering useful service and of feeling that they are doing so. This means that employment is not wanted for the sake of employment irrespective of what it produces. The material end of all human activity is consumption. Employment is wanted as a means to more consumption or more leisure, as a means to a higher standard of life. Employment which is merely time-wasting, equivalent to digging holes and filling them again, or merely destructive, like war and preparing for war, will not serve that purpose. . . . It must be productive and progressive."

Here are the liberties which Sir William holds must be preserved if we are to have "full employment in a free society": freedom of worship, speech, writing, study and teaching; freedom of assembly and of association for political and other purposes, including the bringing about of a peaceful change of the governing authority; freedom in the choice of an occupation; and freedom in the management of a personal income. These goals exclude the totalitarian methods of achieving full occupation, make the task more difficult, but not, says Sir William, unsurmountably so. He states emphatically that "full employment is in fact attainable while leaving the conduct of industry in the main to private enterprise, and the proposals made in this Report are based on this view."

Sir William proposes to make his attack on unemployment from three sides: by maintaining adequate demand at all times, by steering the demand in the right direction, and by organizing the labor market (which, he points out, is the sole process of "sale" which is still done by the old-fashioned method of hawking from door to door). He sets his sights at the reduction of unemployment to 3% (in England 550,000 people): 1% to cover seasonal unemployment, 1% for job-changes incidental to progress, and 1% as a result of measures to compensate for fluctuations in the overseas demand for British goods.

He submits, first, that the State must take over responsibility for maintaining total outlay: because "no other authority or person has the requisite powers." The instrument for this purpose would be the budget: "The Minister of National Finance has to take each year one cardinal decision: after estimating how much, assuming full employment and under the taxation which he proposes, private citizens may be expected to lay out that year on consumption and private investment, he must propose for that year outlay sufficient, with this estimated private outlay, to employ the whole manpower of the country, that is to say sufficient to make the assumption of full employment come true."

Here are the essential elements of his proposed program (which he stresses should not be rigid nor invariable): communal outlay on non-marketable goods and services, such as roads, schools; public business investment in a sector of industry (chiefly the administration of monopolies which are so complete that they are taken over as public corporations); regulation of private business investment (assistance by loans at low interest and by taxation policy designed to stabilize private investment, through a National Investment Board); collective demand for essential consumption goods to be supplied to private citizens through the ordinary channels of retail distribution at a price which, at need, may be lowered by subsidy; increase of private consumption outlay both as automatic result of an increase in national income and by redistribution of incomes through Social Security and progressive taxation.

A second condition of full employment, to ensure direction of outlay with reference to the location of available labor, Sir William describes as controlled location of industry, which he proposes to deal with in the manner described in the Barlow and Uthwatt reports, through the proposed Minister of National Development. Finally, he expands his argument concerning organized mobility of labor, which he would increase by means of improved machinery for training, selecting, and routing labor into jobs. But "mobility of labor does not mean perpetual motion. When we give up playing musical chairs with not enough seats to go round we don't have of necessity to play general post with enough seats for all but with no one allowed to keep his seat."

Plans of this sort run into several kinds of objections. Here are the answers Sir William has ready for the ones he expected to hear.

Will full employment remove the incentive of effort which depends on starvation? "It may be that cattle must be driven by fear. Men can and should be led by hope. The policy set out in the report . . . does not give security for life in one particular job; it gives only the opportunity of exercising one's gifts and energies."

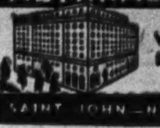
Will development of state activity destroy the "little man" — the small independent business? "The policy does nothing of the sort, unless the risk of bankruptcy in trade depression is essential to the happiness of the little man. The policy is simply one of setting up sufficient demand."

Will the policy mean more bureaucrats? No, says Sir William, and it may mean fewer, in the long run.

Does the report treat labor as a commodity? No, is the reply: "it establishes a fundamental difference between the position of those who desire to sell their labor and the position of all other sellers. Only for labor should the market always be a sellers market."

Does the policy subordinate the individual to the State? "This criticism directly reverses the truth. If the State is regarded as more important than the individual, it may be reasonable to sacrifice the individual in mass unemployment to the progress and prosperity of his more fortunate fellows, as he is sacrificed in war by dictators for their power and dominion or that of the race. If, on the other hand, the State is regarded as existing for the individual, a State which fails, in respect of many millions of individuals, to ensure them any opportunity of service and earning according to their powers or the possibility of a life free from the indignities and inquisitions of relief, is a State which has failed in its primary duty."

The ADMIRAL BEATTY



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Govt. Spending Down in April

The recent reduction trend in government spending continued into April, 1945, with a 60.7% decrease over the April, 1944, figure. Receipts, on the other hand, only dropped 9.3%, or $15,238, from the $165,645,731 receipt figures for April of last year.

War expenditure showed another sharp monthly drop—this time over $200 millions to $119,192,835. Mutual aid was also down substantially at $10 millions.

A comparison of the figure for April, 1945, and 1944 is shown below.

Dom. Govt. Receipts, Disbursements April 1945 and April 1944

	April 1945 ($000)	April 1944 ($000)
Receipts:		
Excise & sales tax	†1,642	23,439
Income & E.P. tax	122,532	115,713
Other rev.	25,820	26,471
Total ord. rev.	149,994	165,623
Special receipts	413	22
Total	150,407	165,645
Disbursements:		
To prov. re tax agree.	3,757	3,709
Int. on pub. debt	5,207	9,324
Other ordinary	21,137	15,724
Total ordinary	30,101	28,757
Capital exp.°	20	6
War expenditure	119,193	*319,597
U. N. Mutual Aid	10,004	57,574
Agric. assist. & relief	91	107
Total special exp.	129,288	377,278
Other exp.	94	88
Grand total exp.	159,502	406,129
Loans & Investments:		
C. N. Rly.	......	30,003
Soldier Settlement	014	057
Other	5,000	30,807
Total loans	5,014	60,867

†Revenue: This is the net figure after drawback payments to the Department of Munitions and Supply by the Department of National Revenue, covering portion of relative collections during the period from Jan. 1, 1945, to March 31, 1945.

°Transpor.t

*Includes an amount of $177,600,000 subsequently transferred to previous year.

N. S. Town Loses Out In Deal For Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

WOLFVILLE, N.S. — Notice has been served by the Kings County municipal council to the effect that it will not stand any longer for all new industries going to the towns. The rights of the rural municipality must be considered, it says.

Already the municipality has won on the first round. A new cold storage plant is to be built in Kings County by the United Fruit Co. of Nova Scotia Ltd., and Kentville went after it hard, the town council offering generous concessions. But the municipal council made a quiet bid for the plant, offered to equal the town's concessions and claimed certain rural advantages. Perhaps in part because a larger number of the fruit company's shareholders and directors are rural men, the decision was unexpectedly made in favor of the municipality, and the plant will be built at Coldbrook, two miles out of Kentville.

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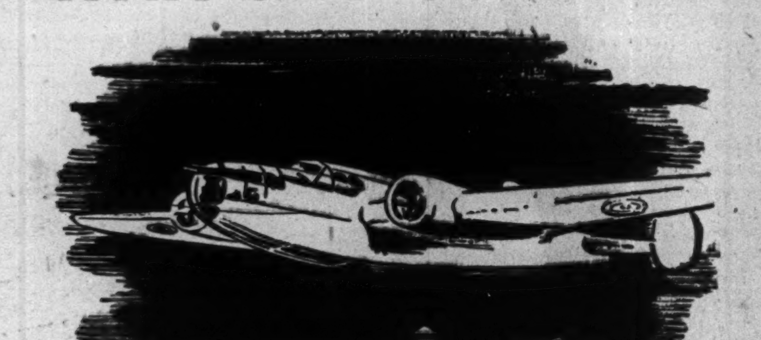

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Lake St. John to Pay Initial Div. on Com.

MONTREAL (Staff) — Lake St. John Power & Paper Co., Ltd., has declared an initial "interim" dividend of $1 on the common stock, payable June 9 to stock of record June 1.

Of Lake St. John's outstanding 100,000 common shares, St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Co., Ltd., owns 81,993 shares. St. Lawrence Paper also owns the total authorized and outstanding 18,000 shares non-cumulative $6 preferred shares.

St. Lawrence Paper thus will receive nearly $82,000 from its holdings of Lake St. John common, as well as the $108,000 Lake St. John preferred dividends this year. Last year, due to an adjustment to bring Lake St. John preferred dividends up to date, St. Lawrence Paper received two years' preferred dividends.

Cotton textile mill operations in April, as measured by bale opening figures, were slightly below year before, with cotton bale openings for the month totalling 32,379 against 32,812 in April, 1944. Cotton bale openings for first four months of 1945 totalled 134,046 against 141,422 in corresponding 1944 period.

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We offer these Bonds subject to prior sale and change in price if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of all legal matters relating to the creation and issue of the First Secured Bonds by our Counsel Messrs. Fraser, Beatty, Tucker, McIntosh & Stewart, Toronto, who will rely on the opinion of other Counsel in respect of certain title matters.

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We offer these shares, when, as and if issued by Dominion Malting Company Limited and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of all legal details by our Counsel, Messrs. Fraser, Beatty, Tucker, McIntosh & Stewart, Toronto.

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The information contained herein, both as to First Secured Bonds and Preferred Shares, is based on statements and statistics which we believe to be reliable. We do not guarantee, but believe the information contained herein to be true.

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LONDON CALLING—BY ADELPHI

British Paper Boosts Montgomery As Canada's Next Governor

LONDON (By cable)—Some sections of the politically minded press are already guessing who will succeed the charming Athlones in Rideau Hall. The Recorder, a right-wing weekly, offers this contribution:

"The most popular choice would be Field Marshal Montgomery. Canadians served under him both in Italy and Central Europe and he is almost as popular with them as was General Byng in the last war. It will be recalled that subsequently Byng made a successful Governor-General in Canada. Next to Monty Canadians would like Field Marshal Alexander. Many of them feel that only by choice of one of two Field Marshals could they look Australia in the face with its royal duke as Governor-General."

Is The Recorder flying a kite or has the article been inspired from Canadian sources? Perhaps it is just an attempt to find a front page story now that the war with Germany is over. At any rate, The Recorder does not approve greatly of the notion that Governors-General should be Canadians.

"The name of Mr. Vincent Massey, who has been Canadian High Commissioner in London for many years, has been mentioned in this connection.

"If he were appointed to Ottawa it would be a double break with tradition as under the laws of Canada no citizen of the Dominion can accept a hereditary peerage and never has there been a Governor-General at Rideau Hall who was a commoner. John Buchan was given the appointment when he was still without a title but was at once raised to the peerage by King George V.

"Mr. Massey has been a successful high commissioner and is much respected in London but has always allied himself with the Liberal party in Canada and would therefore be unable to bring to his task the political detachment which it demands.

"While the appointment of a Governor-General traditionally is in the hands of the King it is actually determined by the Canadian Government in consultation with the Dominions Office. I understand that there is strong feeling in Canada against breaking with tradition. It is realized that the King's representative should be in a position to report directly to His Majesty on Canadian affairs and that this could not be successfully or usefully done by a Canadian citizen associated with a political party. Many Canadians also want to preserve this last official contact with the mother country."

• • •

The political situation here remains confused. No one knows whether the election is to be in July or October. The Laborites say they will win in a canter in either month but they have not counted on the effect of a tour of the country by Churchill, always assuming he could get away. Industrialists are all for an early election so that they will know where they are. The release of men from war to peace work is slow but then the civil service cannot change its outlook in a day.

• • •

Victory Sentiment Spoiled By Trieste and Eire

Perhaps the most unexpected feature of Churchill's broadcast was the attack on De Valera. Many people thought it was interpolated on the spur of the moment but I compared the speech with preview copies issued to the press and it was all there, word for word. Actually, the Prime Minister made many other alterations from the original script and gave newspaper offices some hectic minutes.

Oddly enough, Churchill's last reference to Eire in the House was tolerant and friendly. It must have been De Valera's expression of sympathy to the German minister on Hitler's death that exhausted his patience.

Churchill was wise enough not to build his attack on this incident but on the contemptible record of De Valera who denied us Eire's ports yet accepted essential supplies from our ships.

I am glad to see that Eire's censorship has been abolished. It was censorship at its very worst. Although tens of thousands of southern Irishmen were fighting in British forces, parents, in publishing notices of deaths in action, could not indicate that death had occurred in battle or even abroad. Stories of German internment camps were suppressed and even Churchill's speeches were cut until they were completely innocuous. Literally, the people of Eire will be hearing facts of war for the first time.

It is not likely, however, that Churchill's speech will damage De Valera's prestige at home. It may even revive the feeling that Eire is being persecuted since it was difficult to keep that feeling alive during the war when England treated Eire like a pampered child. One thing is certain, however. As long as Churchill is premier there will be no abolition of the partition between north and south.

The British public is far more interested in Trieste than in Eire. Marshal Tito is a brave man and a good leader of insurgent patriot forces but for a long time he has shown an increasing tendency to throw his weight about and pose as Stalin's political godson. I have heard strange stories of how he treated the British who went to help him fight the Germans. I do not want to say too much at this juncture but shall leave it that gratitude and courtesy were not dominating factors in Tito's attitude.

Not only are America and Britain completely in accord over refusing to allow Tito to grab Trieste but the Labor and Tory ministers in the coalition are equally of one mind. My guess is that Tito will go quietly.

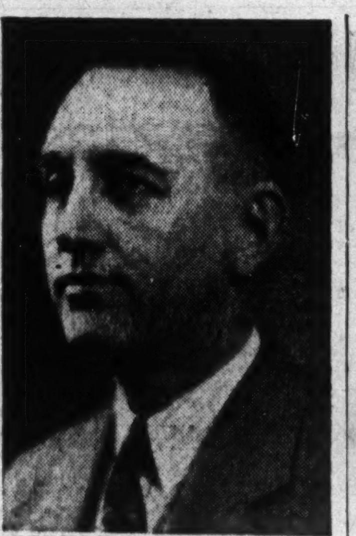
• • •

Did Leopold Sell Out To the Nazis in 1940?

Belgium also is in the news. King Leopold was the most popular of kings before the war but he has an implacable and able opponent in Monsieur Spaak, who was foreign minister in the Emigre Government at London and whose political views have brought him to the extreme left. I met Spaak many times in London during the war and played bridge with him once or twice. He understood English but would not try to speak it which I think was unnecessary caution on his part.

I am told that Spaak is behind the story that Leopold suggested to his government in 1940 that Belgium should not go to the aid of Holland if Germany attacked that country. According to the story now circulated, Leopold was forced by the Cabinet to alter that decision. I cannot see why this should excite the Belgians so much since Holland remained neutral when Belgium was attacked in the last war but once you start to discredit a king it is like the days of the French revolution when to be denounced was to be regarded as guilty.

Those who feel with Spaak say that Leopold was pro-Nazi and that he should have gone to London with his emigre government. Lord Gort, who commanded the British expeditionary force in 1940, has always complained that the Belgians surrendered without giving him due notice and that the British Army was only saved by a miracle. At any rate, King Leopold has decided that he is too ill to return to his native land at the moment. One can almost hear King George of Greece and King Peter of Jugoslavia saying "We don't feel very well, either."



PRESIDENT

F. A. Sherman, elected president of Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd. He was executive vice-president.

Loblaw Groceterias Inc. net profit for the fiscal year ended Feb. 24, 1945, was $267,139, approximately the same as in the previous year. Working capital was up $1,252,311 as against $1,091,341 in 1944. Common earnings were 76 cents a share excluding refundable portion and 88 cents including refundable portion.

COMPANY REPORTS

Quinte Milk

Net profit of Quinte Milk Products in 1944 was $19,750, the equivalent of 48c. per share. This compares with $13,080 in the previous year. The increase in profit, states President A. L. A. Richardson, is the result of representations made by the company for an adjustment of the Excess Profits Tax Act. A similar brief is now in process of preparation on behalf of the Toronto subsidiary.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$70,614	$70,262
Less: Deprec.	15,387	21,112
Inc. tax reserve▲	35,477	36,076
Net profit*	19,750	13,080
Less: Dividends	‡12,476	‡12,453
Surplus for year	7,274	627
▲Incl. refund. EPT	4,392	5,385

‡After deducting subsid. cos. portion of $747 in 1943, $1,174 in 1944.

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit & surplus for year.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$0.48	$0.32
Incl. ref. EPT	0.58	0.45
Paid	0.20+0.10	0.20+0.10

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$64,100	$62,227
Accts. rec.	22,816	14,798
Inventories	32,174	17,403
Total curr. assets	119,090	94,428
Misc. assets▲	9,570	8,042
Fixed assets*	104,471	102,481
Total assets	233,131	204,951
Total curr. liab.	45,367	38,227
Contingent res.	7,500	7,500
Capital stock†	112,918	111,320
Earned surplus▲	67,346	47,904
*After deprec. of	173,700	158,313
▲Incl. refund. EPT	8,497	6,829
†After deducting shs. held by subsid.		
Working capital	73,723	56,201

Celtic Knitting

While the production and sales of Celtic Knitting Co. in 1944 were somewhat lower than in the previous year they remained at a level which allowed an increase in operating profit, E. P. Gordon, president, reports.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$52,334	$48,114
Less: Deprec.	4,980	4,166
Income tax res.▲	39,585	36,399
Net profit & surp.	7,769	7,549
▲Incl. refund. EPT	7,250	6,761
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$0.29	$0.28
Incl. ref. EPT	0.56	0.53
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$10,095	$13,080
Accts. rec.	33,083	36,892
Inventories	138,426	138,052
Total curr. assets	181,604	188,024
Investments‡	69,600	64,600
Misc. assets▲	14,604	7,353
Fixed assets*	70,549	67,392
Total assets	336,357	327,369
Bank loans	18,300	28,350
Accts. & tax. pay.	57,383	53,442
Total curr. liab.	75,683	81,792
Capital stock	193,500	193,500
Earned surplus▲	67,174	52,077
*After depr. of	172,898	167,918
‡Market value	71,525	66,322
▲Incl. refund. EPT	14,604	7,353
Working capital	105,921	106,232

Canada Machinery Corp.

Reduced 1944 net profit for Canada Machinery Corp. was largely due to increased manufacturing costs, coupled with a scarcity of experienced labor which condition is not expected to improve until after the war, C. H. Easson, president states.

Continued efforts to expand the export trade continued during the year and machine tools were shipped to Newfoundland, Brazil, Trinidad and Mexico. Arrangements were also made for representation in France, Holland and Belgium and from information received the company is led to believe that on the return of normal conditions a considerable volume of export business to these countries will be available.

There is a large volume of unfilled orders on the company's books and, providing the labor required is available, the 1945 results should be satisfactory, the president says.

During the year $30,000 4% serial bonds were retired.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Jan. 31:	1945	1944
Net earnings	$165,528	$330,704
Less: Deprec.	71,513	150,769
Bond interest	30,100	31,300
Amort. of disc.	4,214	4,214
Inc. taxes res.▲	24,746	104,000
Net profit	34,955	40,421
Less: Pref. divd.	154	203
Common divd.	26,000	26,000
Surplus or year	8,801	14,218
▲Incl. refund. EPT	......	14,500
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.‡: Excl. ref. EPT	$1.34	$1.55
Incl. ref. EPT	1.34	2.10
Paid	1.00	1.00

‡After deducting pref. divds. paid.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Jan. 31:	1945	1944
Cash	$34,825	$46,191
Accts. rec., etc.	200,135	186,705
Inventories	427,755	568,887
Total curr. assets	662,715	801,783
Prepaid chgs.	4,592	673
Co's. own bonds	27,000	27,000
Misc. assets▲	86,416	90,119
Fixed assets*	552,983	581,753
Total assets	1,333,706	1,501,328
Bank loan	135,550	72,200
Other curr. liab.	213,407	266,880
Total curr. liab.	348,957	339,080
Prov. addit. inc. tax	......	150,000
Funded debt	530,000	560,000
Capital stock	111,800	113,200
Capital surplus	31,200	31,200
Earned surplus▲	311,749	307,848
*After depr. of	1,342,172	1,277,773
▲Incl. refund. EPT	50,678	49,718
Working capital	313,758	462,703

Sees No Peace Curb On Wool Industry

Production and sales so far this year for Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd. are about equal to levels recorded for the corresponding 1944 period, H. Barrett, president, stated at the annual meeting.

Belief recently expressed in some quarters that the woollen industry may be sacrificed in the postwar era so that manufactured woollens may be imported to pay for Canadian exports on natural and manufactured products, was discounted by the president. "Eighty-five per cent of our raw material is purchased in Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain, and is paid for in sterling, providing funds for the export of Canadian products to the sterling area. The other 15% is purchased in Canada and provides a market for Canadian grown wool, a market which will steadily expand as the types of wool produced in Canada conform to those that are used in the manufacture of cloths we produce."

Canadian Oil Companies See Good Postwar M'kt

Canadian Oil Companies is actively engaged in planning for the postwar period by studying products, manufacturing and refining methods, consumer preferences, possible competition from new products and processes, and potential markets, President John Irwin told shareholders at the annual meeting. A tremendous potential market for the companies' products is looked for and it is anticipated that the company will be able to meet that demand.

The demands of the war have been met in full without recourse to plant expansion or expensive capital outlays. The refinery, the sales staff and the distributing organization are all in first class condition and geared to ever-increasing production of sales, Mr. Irwin added.

Arnold Ashton, president of Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers Ltd. was elected to the board of directors.

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FIREPROOF
BIGWIN INN
LAKE-OF-BAYS
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ILLUSTRATED FOLDERS AVAILABLE

EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND RELAXATION
18 HOLE GOLF COURSE (6000 YARDS) AND DIVERSIFIED SPORTS
from $42.00 weekly
American plan

1945 SUMMER SEASON: JUNE 24 to SEPTEMBER 4

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A Scientifically Designed Plan for Cars and Light Trucks

SAFETY
Complete monthly check of brakes and all other parts of the vehicle so that you have control at all times while driving.
—You have confidence from the safety standpoint.

EFFICIENCY
Complete preventive service which keeps the car in condition and includes a pre-analysis of probable difficulties.
—You can avoid many big repair jobs.

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Complete servicing and repair, including oils and lubricants on a contract rate of ten dollars per month.
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16-28 IRWIN AVE.
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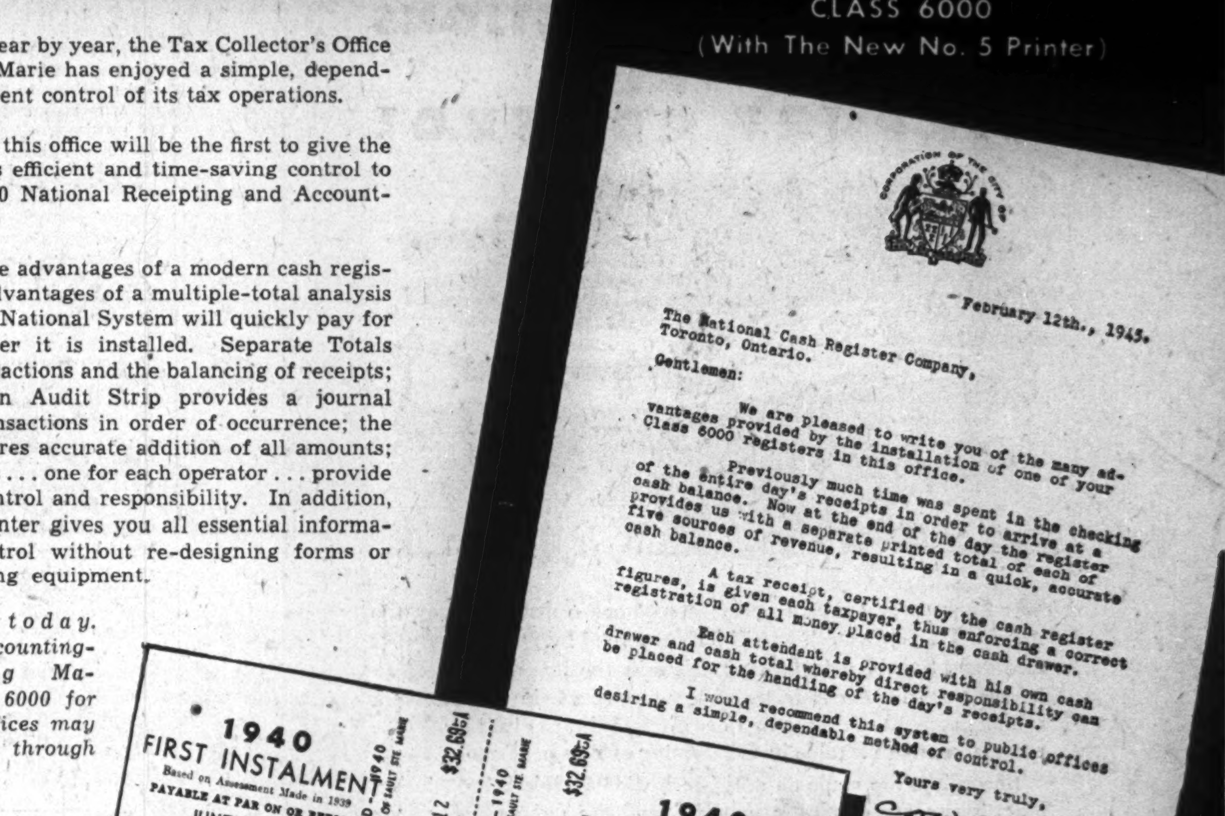
WITH
National
CASH REGISTER SYSTEM
CLASS 6000
(With The New No. 5 Printer)

Day by day, year by year, the Tax Collector's Office of Sault Ste. Marie has enjoyed a simple, dependable and efficient control of its tax operations.

Executives of this office will be the first to give the credit for this efficient and time-saving control to the Class 6000 National Receipting and Accounting Machine.

Combining the advantages of a modern cash register and the advantages of a multiple-total analysis machine, this National System will quickly pay for itself wherever it is installed. Separate Totals simplify transactions and the balancing of receipts; the Locked-in Audit Strip provides a journal record of transactions in order of occurrence; the List Key assures accurate addition of all amounts; three drawers . . . one for each operator . . . provide individual control and responsibility. In addition, the No. 5 Printer gives you all essential information and control without re-designing forms or replacing filing equipment.

Consult us today. National Accounting-Bookkeeping Machines Class 6000 for Municipal offices may be obtained through priorities.



February 12th., 1945.

The National Cash Register Company,
Toronto, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to write you of the many advantages provided by the installation of one of your Class 6000 registers in this office.

Previously much time was spent in the checking of the entire day's receipts in order to arrive at a cash balance. Now at the end of the day the register provides us with a separate printed total of each of five sources of revenue, resulting in a quick, accurate cash balance.

A tax receipt, certified by the cash register figures, is given each taxpayer, thus enforcing a correct registration of all money placed in the cash drawer.

Each attendant is provided with his own cash drawer and cash total whereby direct responsibility can be placed for the handling of the day's receipts.

I would recommend this system to public offices desiring a simple, dependable method of control.

Yours very truly,
C. O. Weldon
City Tax Collector.

1940
FIRST INSTALMENT
Based on Assessment Made in 1939
PAYABLE AT PAR ON OR BEFORE
JUNE 1st, 1940
No Discount On This Instalment.
Norman E. Clark
90 Wemyss St.
Cleola Clark
Acct. No. 6-133
Penalty $32.69
PAID—1940 CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE
$32.69

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
Sault Ste. Marie, Canada
NO. 7600
Received from John Brown Dec 7 1940
the sum of Ten Dollars
for Taxes due the City of Sault Ste. Marie on the Lands and for the years as stated below:
Kehoe C. 1939
PAID 1940 CITY OF SAULT STE. MARIE
$10.00

The National Cash Register Company
OF CANADA LIMITED
Head Office: Toronto, Canada
Sales Offices in Principal Cities

The Financial Post

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Wartime Miracles in Wood Already at Work for Peace

Plywood is First and Biggest Application of Increased Efficiency, More Economical Use — Boats, Building, Furniture will be Big Customers

By W. DACK

No development in industry has been more unexpected than the extent to which this war's fighters and suppliers have depended on wood, the rate at which new uses have been found for wood. For war, wood has been twisted, molded, compressed in ways that formerly were only possible with metals and plastics.

But these achievements of the woodworkers are an old story now. They were largely made during a period when costs didn't count. How many of them will last in the intense competition of postwar years?

Only a few of the answers to that question are yet available. But enough is already known to show that many of the new uses of wood will definitely stay and be able to hold their own against the competition of metals, plastics and wood in its older forms.

Take home-building for instance.

Plywood siding and sheeting costs only about 10% more than earlier forms using whole wood. Yet manufacturers of this type of plywood claim that it will cut labor costs 50%—far more than enough to make it a profitable replacement in those jobs for which it is suited.

And boat-building.

Shells for Canoes

Already shells for canoes have been built out of multi-ply wood, compressed to about a quarter of an inch in thickness. No mass-production of these shells or the canoes from them has yet been possible, but the cut in man-hours per canoe from the old plank construction is obvious. Some "guesstimates" of cost put the manufacturer's price for a canoe around $25 to $30. And this would be equivalent in quality to canoes that used to cost nearly twice as much at the wholesale level.

And then there is the "wood-spread," the question of just how much structure a log can yield.

An 8 foot log 50 inches in diameter will produce close to 3,500 square feet of veneer (1/16" to 5/16") — this means that about 2½ of these logs will provide enough wood and glue panels to erect an all-plywood house of four and five rooms, with plywood used for interior and exterior walls, roof and sub-flooring all thrown in.

In the new "stressed skin" principle of house construction—with outer "fabric" so tightly glued to the framing, and in itself so strong that it actually bears much of the structural load and stress—close to the ultimate in utility and beauty can be combined. Walls, roof, floor become more perfectly co-ordinated in function. The need for extra wall and inside "prop" supports is cut to the minimum. With its unusual bending qualities molded plywood can do away with sharp, waste-space corners and impart a new streamlining effect to buildings, furniture, boats.

But all this has been possible because of one thing—the amazing strides made in perfecting glues. Plywood can be said to be just as strong as its weakest glue—and glue is no longer weak. New synthetic resins have been developed that not only "bond" the layers perfectly together but add substantial new strength of their own. These new resins have been rendered impervious to water, heat and shock and have increased the uses of plywood a hundredfold. Automobile bodies, boats bathtubs, sinks, eavestrough are but a few of the new uses suggested.

And then there is a process for the actual transmutation of wood. Perhaps no chemical discovery made during the war years offers greater potential benefit to the people of Canada than the simple impregnation of wood with comparatively abundant and inexpensive chemicals that changes ordinary wood into substances as different from the original as steel is from iron. The process changes wood to order. Hardness, finish, strength, durability and density can now be contributed chemically and controlled at will.

Even Waste Wood Can Be Used

Even wood now permitted to go to waste, or used only for fuel, can be imbued with qualities fitting it for use in furniture, home construction or boat-building. In a few days poplar becomes harder than hard maple, which in turn can be made harder than ebony. The process eliminates the natural tendency for wood to swell, shrink, or warp with changes of humidity, and prevents the grain from rising when moistened. It enables more available, cheaper species of woods to compete in fields hitherto open only to scarcer, costlier varieties.

Veneers, furniture, flooring, casings, stair treads, office and store equipment and cabinet work are some items in which cheaper woods might be used. Soft maple, yellow poplar, a number of types of pine, in plentiful supply in this country have a potential new market opened up for them. The prairie provinces, importers of hardwood lumber, might now be able to use their own softwoods in transmuted forms.

Yes, Competition Expected

Processed plywoods competition will come from light metals and plastics and the outcome is not yet clear. In many instances the result will be determined by regional supply of particular raw materials. There is no doubt that plywood, in many cases, will compete on an equal basis. In some instances it will be preferred to other materials because of the finish and appearance that can be imparted to panels.

There is already evidence in this country that plywood manufacturers are making plans to meet the postwar furniture demands. Several of them already have extended capacities to include wood-treatment and molding. Curved 5 to 7 ply panels are now being turned out by at least one producer to furniture dealer's specifications.

For the immediate future house construction offers the widest market for plywood use in this country. The thousands of houses that will be built and remodelled after the war will be a wide-open market for plywood. The remodelling of business places and offices has already provided a big outlet for panels, and their continued use for this purpose will increase.

Plywood is particularly well suited to home building, manufacturers claim. It's easy to handle, can be prefabricated at low cost and can be used with very little waste, since its nature lends itself to economy in cutting. It is claimed that a carpenter can place 32 square feet of plywood in the time it would take him to place 10 square feet of regular lumber. Relatively few nails are used. The most economic application of plywood to house-building is in the field of factory prefabrication.

Pre-fabrication may be done in several ways. In some instances, entire units may be factory-cut and assembled. The plywood panels may also be shipped as they are manufactured, to be cut and assembled near the site of building, or within the area that distribution is to be made. Freight rates and labor supply will determine to some extent the method used.

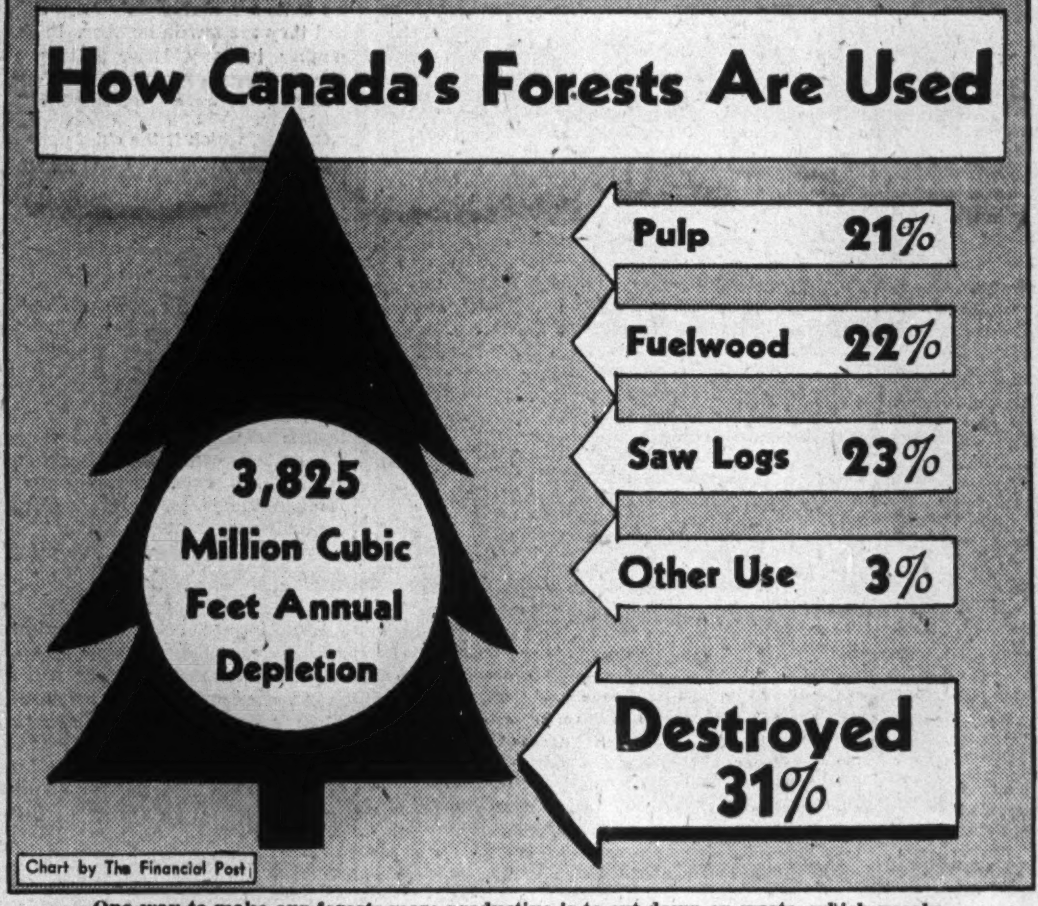
In the "dream house" of the future, movable walls and partitions are an accepted fact. Molded plywood is excellent for this from the standpoint of strength, lightness and adaptability. There is no seasoning of the wood after construction, no shrinkage, no frame-movement and no cracking. Interior surfaces can either be finished to show the grain of the panels, painted or papered.

Manufacturers Supply British

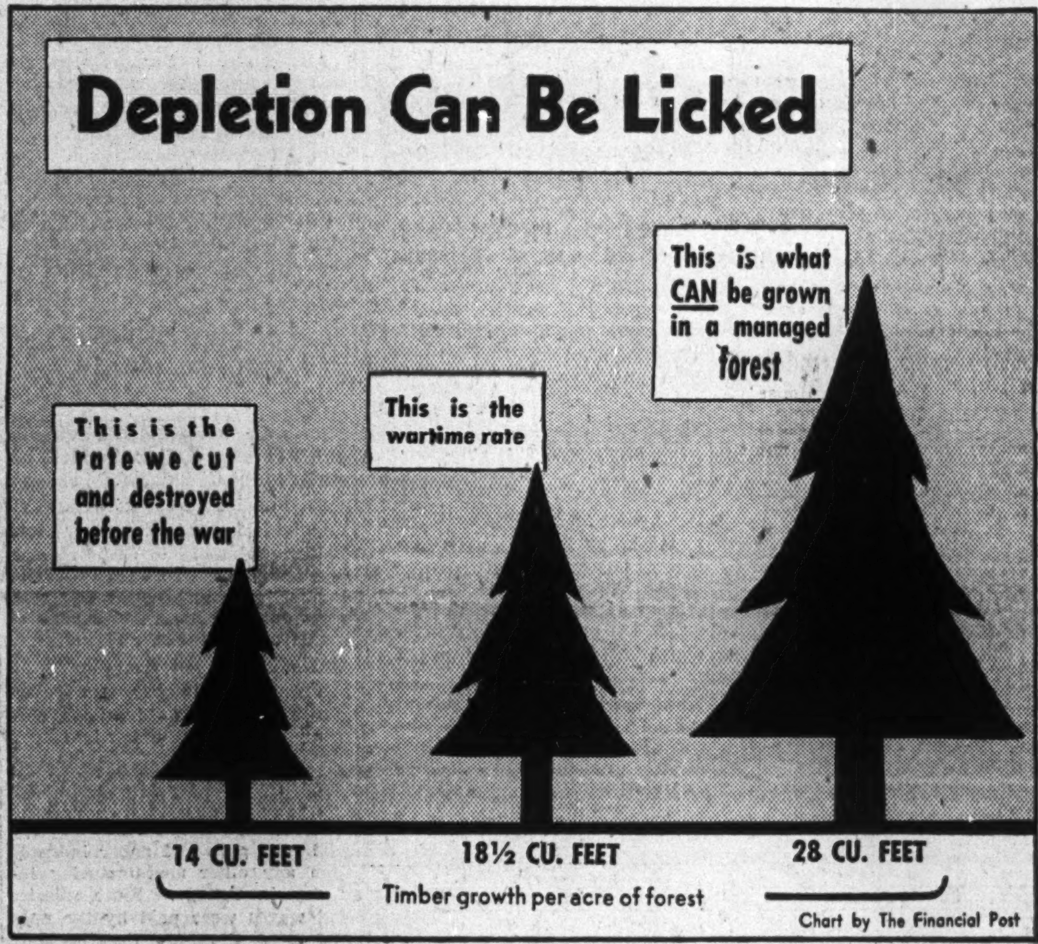
At the present time Canadian plywood manufacturers are still pretty well tied up with military and overseas commitments and expect to be for two or three years yet. Plant capacity, however, can be increased with comparatively little capital outlay. There is some hesitation among the larger manufacturers to invest heavily in expansion at this time. If large, continued export markets could be assured, along with the present backlog of domestic demands, there would be no doubts concerning the future. But there are the resources of Russia, Sweden and Finland to take into consideration.

One of the largest west coast plywood manufacturers now sending 70% of his output overseas, claims British building authorities are fully alive to the potentialities of bonded plywood in their large scale building projects. With sufficiently improved labor supplies production could be stepped up at least 50% in this country, the manufacturer claimed.

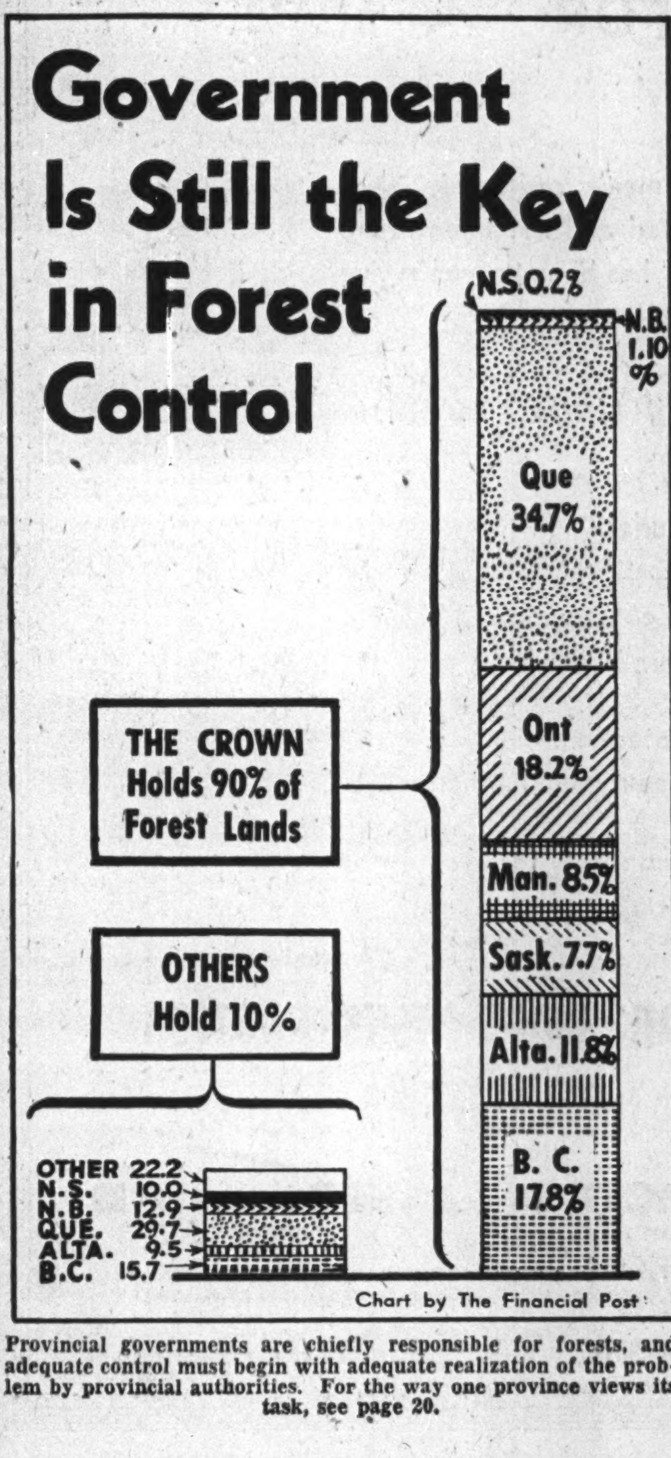
More Production From Our Forests



One way to make our forests more productive is to cut down on waste, which yearly takes more than 30% of our timber, has risen to higher levels during the war. (Fire, insects are the chief culprits.)



Another way is to make sure that growth each year is enough to replace cutting and waste. Natural growth was probably enough on the whole to replace pre-war use, but higher wartime depletion may speed the shift to "managed forestry" which has preserved the forests of Northern Europe.



Provincial governments are chiefly responsible for forests, and adequate control must begin with adequate realization of the problem by provincial authorities. For the way one province views its task, see page 20.

Canada in Pivotal Place As World Seeks Lumber

Demand for Reconstruction at Home and Abroad May Far Exceed Industry's Capacity for Year or Two at Least — Many Countries Prepare Huge House Building Program

The entire western world is embarking on a building and rehabilitation program calling for lumber in quantities which may prove without parallel in history. As yet there aren't even "guesstimates" of probable total consumption in the next five years for Europe and the Americas, but Canada apparently has reason to expect virtually unlimited export demand for several years at least, no matter at what price level the forest countries of northern Europe resume their timber shipments.

Canada, despite all entreaties from United States, Britain, British Dominions, France and the Lowlands, so far has stuck to her original 1945 lumber export allocation of about two billion feet. With release of some shipping for restoration of normal activity in Europe the demand from abroad has become pressing. But it is countered by at least two factors. Domestic demand for lumber for essential civilian building is growing more insistent by the hour. And Canadian lumber output can't be increased substantially until movement of labor from the armed forces and war industry to woods and mills can be stepped up, presumably late this summer and early fall at the earliest.

Barely Hold 1944 Gain

Lumber supply from Canadian woods for 1945 will be about 100 million feet short of earlier estimates as a result of manpower difficulties in the West and bad weather in the East, according to a roundup of industry opinon (The Financial Post, May 12).

Hon. C. D. Howe, submitting Munitions & Supply Dept. estimates to the House on April 10, said lumber production for 1945 was estimated at 4,850 million feet, of which 2,840 million feet was expected to be available for use in Canada, or about 154% more than was used in Canada in 1939.

In 1944, of 4,725 million feet produced—this about 100 million feet more than in 1943—2,750 million feet was distributed for home consumption and 1,945 million feet exported, Mr. Howe reported, according to Hansard.

Some of the prospects and problems confronting the Canadian lumber industry in domestic and export markets were reviewed in February by DMS Timber Controller Alan H. Williamson at the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. Highlights follow.

Volume of Orders Huge

Exports to Britain in 1944 held at about the 1943 level, taking all sawn lumber and sawn ties together. But exports to United States were up 152 million feet, and to all other countries (chiefly British Commonwealth) up 44 million feet.

Never before has the lumber industry been confronted with so great a volume of orders

Domestic demand is generally believed likely to remain one or two jumps ahead of supply for several years. There appears little reason to suppose that war's end in Europe will bring immediate change in the lumber outlook for Canada. Every foot that can be exported this year already has been allocated.

Postwar distribution can now be estimated.

On the basis of available information, and assuming postwar output of not less than 4.5 billion feet, Canada can export each year a minimum of 2 billion feet.

At home, new construction and maintenance will require 1.5 billion feet, box and crate manufacture about 400 million feet, mines and railways another 600 million feet and the balance of 100 million feet find a wide variety of uses.

Longer-term Outlook

While Canada this year is limiting exports largely to British countries and the United States, the lumber industry already is charting pursuit of wider world markets.

Before the war Canadian timber went largely to Britain and most European import requirements were met by European exporters. Now, however, the picture is changed—the exporting capacity of many countries has been reduced, requirements of the importers increased. There may be important differences of opinion as to just how much timber Europe needs and can buy from outside, but it is generally agreed that the quantities will be large.

Already Britain has arranged to spend $140 millions for 2.4 billion feet of Canadian lumber in the two years following the end this month of the German war. (In 1940, year of peak Canadian ocean shipments of lumber, exports to Britain were 1,617 million feet as against the 1,200 million feet expected of Canada in each of two years from May, 1945.)

High and continuing demand from Britain is expected. Nazi air raids, buzz-bombs, rockets and shelling have destroyed more than a million British housing units and additional homes will be needed by returning service personnel. Prime Minister Churchill last year announced the intention not only to replace blast-destroyed houses but also to raise the standard of housing generally. He said his government would assist in building between three and four million permanent houses in 10 years in addition to and replacing 500,000 temporary houses — many prefabricated — planned as an immediate postwar stopgap.

Australia and New Zealand also will be launching much new housing construction, according to recent announcements. Markets in South Africa, South America and China can be further developed.

Mr. Williamson concluded with a word of caution on grading. Canadian lumber, he said, under normal conditions is subjected to the keenest competition and the record of some other countries for delivering lumber strictly in accordance with grade is better than that of Canada.

"The Pacific Lumber & Inspection Bureau certificate results in up-to-grade lumber being supplied from the Pacific coast and the record of many of the large producers in the East for quality shipments is beyond criticism. At the same time it is true that shipments of inferior grade have been made from Canada.

He characterized as a forward step the efforts of the Maritime Lumber Bureau to correct this situation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by setting up an inspection service and a certificate of grading to ensure that all shipments will be up to specification.

Supply Deficit Is Problem

Canada's over-all deficit of lumber—and particularly the shortage of amply seasoned lumber — will continue to hamstring building at home and fall short of export requirements for at least a year or two. That, apparently, is the consensus among informed observers according to recent statements by lumber and construction industry leaders and officials of government.

The value of Canadian construction contract awards rose last year about 50% to just under the $300 millions mark as civilian building began to come back despite wartime controls and shortages. For the four months to end of April, 1945, the total stands at just under $79 millions as compared with close to $84 millions for the comparable 1944 period, according to MacLean Building Reports. But April showed a $6.6 millions gain over April, 1944 —with the residential category recording almost half of it—and the construction industry expects to overcome some shortages of labor and materials and chalk up a total somewhere around the $400 millions mark achieved at the 1941 peak of war building.

If that hope is to be realized, if building in 1946 is to attain the scheduled pace, if the bugbear of "green" wood is to be ameliorated, and if rising demand from abroad is to be largely met for the sake of future markets, then lumber stockpiles in Canada will have to grow faster in the months ahead.

Will Wait Long For PEI Tunnel

From Our Own Correspondent

CHARLOTTETOWN — Anyone who hoped to drive his car between Prince Edward Island and the mainland as soon as the war is over is in for a disappointment. Premier J. Walter Jones, back from Ottawa, says engineers there advise him that either a tunnel or a causeway would be feasible, but would take about 15 years to build. A tunnel might cost about $55 millions, a causeway about 20% more.

Meanwhile, improved ferry facilities for the island are in the offing. Suggestion is made that breakwaters at both ferry terminals be extended into the straits to reduce ice hazard. Most delays due to ice have been near the shores, probably due to shallow depth. The Premier has promised the best obtainable engineering advice on whether breakwater extension would help.

Premier Jones also reported progress on construction at Quebec of the new car ferry to replace the sunken S.S. Charlottetown. The ferry, which the Premier says should be delivered in about a year, will be the "finest and best equipped ice-breaking ferry in the world," probably will cost about $5 millions. An auxiliary vessel to the new car ferry also may be provided along with extra docking facilities.

$60 Millions Market for Linens and House Goods Indicated by MacLean Postwar Buying Survey.

About $60 millions of Canadian purchasing power would be poured into smaller household items if manufacturers could make them available in sufficient quantity. Bare linen closets alone mean a market of over $22 millions for sheets and pillow slips, bath towels, hand towels, table linen. Over a million Canadian housewives want bed linen alone.

These are some of the answers turned up by independent fact-finding organization that conducted the third household-purchase market survey initiated by the Postwar Research Department of The MacLean Publishing Company Ltd. (Previous survey results have appeared in The Financial Post of May 12 and May 19, covering furniture, furnishings, and appliances.)

Questioners asked not only what housewives would buy, but in what order they would buy the different items, to find out what purchases are regarded as urgent, and which might be postponed or discarded if family circumstances change.

More housewives (1,004,000) want sheets and pillow slips than want any other item, and more than three quarters of these housewives place the bed linen first or second on their list of purchases. In terms of dollars to be spent, on average, this means a total over-all market amounting to over $10 millions, and an urgent market of nearly $8 millions.

Blankets are on order by 652,000 housewives — and 370,000 want them at the head of the list. Probable spending by these families would be more than $6.5 millions over-all, $3.7 millions for urgent requirements alone.

All House Linens in Demand

Other house linens are also in great demand. More than 800,000 housewives want bath towels, at a probable outlay of $6.5 millions. More than half of these purchases would rank first or second. Nearly 800,000 want hand towels ($3 millions) and again the urgent market is about half the total. Over 400,000 housewives want table linen to the tune of about $2.5 millions, but only a quarter of these regard the purchase as in any way urgent.

When these items of bedding and house linen are totalled, the over-all market is just about $29 millions. In the census of 1941, a special report on retail purchases shows that Canadians spent for those items $30 millions in a year. In short, apart from the urgency expressed by the $17 millions of first-and-second-choice listings, this looks like normal replacement demand. Outside the scope of the survey, of course, is the entirely new demand of new families setting up housekeeping in civilian life. (Some of this type of buying would appear in the $30 millions of 1941 purchases.) It would seem that marketers can be sure of heavier than normal replacement, plus the immeasurable completely new demand which will likely be heavy.

Most Money for Drapes

In dollar market terms, drapes and curtains are the most important single item of household purchases being planned by Canadian housewives. At a conservative estimate, the purchase plans of the 737,000 housewives who intend to buy drapes and curtains would mean $18 millions of purchases, and the first and second choice demand of over half a million would mean an urgent market of more than $12.5 millions. Ordinarily, Canadians spend about $14 millions a year on drapes, curtains, plus upholstery and cretonnes.

Passing on to the nontextile items, the survey shows a market of nearly $12 millions for table china, crystal and glassware, and nearly three quarters of a million dollars for the postwar alarm clock.

Table china is wanted by more than half a million housewives, who will probably spend about $11 millions on this item alone. More than 350,000 of these housewives place china at or next to the top of the shopping list, to the amount of $7.3 millions.

Crystal and glassware market amounts to $1,070,000, the survey indicates, with 214,000 housewives planning purchases of this nature. But on the whole, such purchases aren't regarded as urgent—only $10,000 worth are in top or second place.

Taken together, the $12 millions to be spent on china and glassware alone stacks up significantly with the $16 millions Canadians spent for such purchases in 1941.

Final item on the list of small, non-durable items of household goods is the alarm clock, for

(Continued on page 19)

Household Market

	Over-all Market		Urgent Market	
	Families (000)	Dollars (000)	Families (000)	Dollars (000)
Sheets and pillow slips ..	1,004	10,040	775	7,750
Bath towels	810	6,480	420	3,360
Hand towels	798	3,190	398	1,590
Drapes and curtains	737	18,430	501	12,530
Blankets	652	6,520	370	3,700
Table china	539	10,780	365	7,300
Table linen	410	2,460	166	1,000
Alarm clocks	370	740	206	410
Table crystal & glassware	214	1,070	141	10
TOTAL DOLLAR MARKET ...		59,710		38,340

A Million and a Quarter Square Miles of Forest Major Natural Asset For Postwar Reconstruction

Only two countries—Russia and Brazil—have greater forested areas than Canada. Canada's forests cover one and a quarter million square miles, 35% of her total land area. This is nearly twice as great as her entire area suitable now or in the future for agriculture.

Only about 770,000 square miles of this area is productive, but the productive area alone is equal to the combined land surface of Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden.

Some of the productive area is not now being cropped, because it is inaccessible altogether, or because present methods of transportation are not developed to the extent that these areas can be reached cheaply enough. But even the easily reached area amounts to 430,000 square miles. Experts say less than 200,000 square miles of land now under forestry would be suitable for agriculture, but that, on the other hand, some land now used in farming would be better under forest.

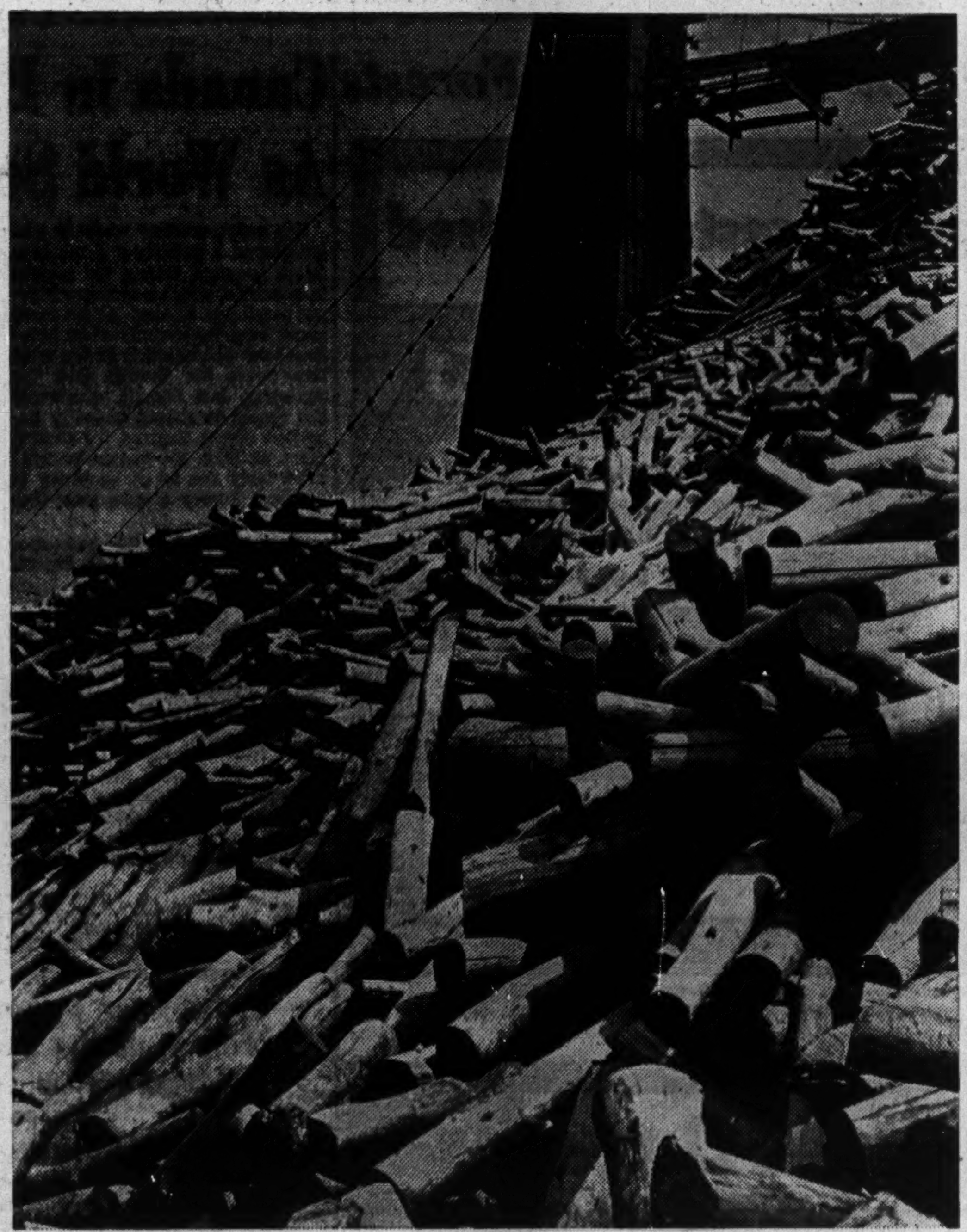
Most of Canada's accessible stand of timber is soft wood—nearly 70% —the largest reserve of soft wood in the British Commonwealth. By far the greatest part of the world's demand for wood is for soft wood, and Canada possesses large supplies of the most desirable varieties: for instance, Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, and white, red and other pines. Besides this, the eastern provinces have stands of hardwoods, such as birches, maples and elms.

212 Billion Cu. Ft. Accessible

Foresters have estimated that the total stand of timber of merchantable size in Canada is about 313 billion cu. ft., of which 212 billion cu. ft. are accessible. Translated into ordinary measurements, the accessible portion of the stands consists of 252 billion feet board measure of saw logs, and 1,500 millions cords of smaller material.

One thing few nonforesters realize is that even the "unproductive" forest lands are a national asset. Watersheds can be protected and water supplies conserved by adequate forest growth. Flat lands can be sheltered from the strong winds that carry away topsoil in drought areas. On the other hand, parts of Canada, where the rain at some seasons is hard and heavy, find that forest growth is essential to break the force of pelting rain and spread it evenly and safely over the area.

In remote parts of Canada the forests provide fuel and shelter for natives and travellers who are helping to open up our country. Elsewhere these "unproductive" forests provide homes for the animals that make possible our fur industry and the game animals that draw tourists to Canada. The forests that make a cool summer playground for our visitors and relaxation for working Canadians are highly productive, however indirectly.



One of the brightest spots in the forest product supply picture is pulpwood. A healthy cut in the woods has been followed by heavy rains to float thousands of pulp logs to the mills.

The "productive" forest area produces a lot more than just two-by-fours, too. About half of the productive forest area now bears trees large enough for saw-logs, pulpwood or fuelwood. The rest is young growth. Out of the useful half of the productive area comes: raw material for sawmills, pulp mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants; logs, pulpwood and bolts for export unmanufactured; fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products finished in the woods for use or exportation. Among forest products classified as "minor" are: Christmas trees, maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss and tanbark.

Most In The East

Most of Canada's accessible forest resources are in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario. As far as wood suitable for manufacturing sawn lumber is concerned, British Columbia alone has 44% of national resources, while about half is in the eastern provinces.

With Canada approaching a reconstruction period in which she sees the need for increased exports, the forest becomes of increasing importance. Wood, wood products and paper have provided during the war a larger favorable balance in our commodity trade account than any other group of items.

In 1942, for example, the wood products group brought in $352 millions on balance.

In normal times the forest industries export most of their production, chiefly to the United Kingdom and the United States. Informed sources expect that other great markets may develop after the war in South America or even in China. "The demand for paper which would result if literacy became general throughout China," points out a recent Wartime Information Board release, "is one interesting field for speculation."

Three Major Groups

Canada's forests industries are divided into three major groups: Operations in the woods (logging), the lumber industry, and the manufacture of pulp and paper. Besides these, of course, important groups of secondary industries use partially manufactured wood or paper as their raw material.

Most important in terms of output is the pulp and paper industry which before the war produced more than $200 millions' worth of products a year. On the other hand, wood operations employ more men than any other group, if employment is reduced to a man-year basis. In 1939 there were 96,000 employees who worked the equivalent of a full year in forest operations in the woods. They produce $158 millions of products. Midway comes the lumber industry, which produces $100 millions or more of products annually, in peacetime, and which employs more than 32,000 men on a full-year basis.

Capital investment is, of course, largest in the highly mechanized pulp and paper industry; more than half a million dollars is invested in this major Canadian industry. Investment in woods operation amounts to about $200 millions.

Most of the pulp and paper industry units are of relatively large size, and they are few in number. In the lumber industry large mills produce more than half the annual cut, though there were many small mills operating.

Climate, which is the chief underlying factor in forest resources, cuts Canadian forest operations just about down the centre geographically. In eastern Canada operations are combined. Sawmill companies can cut during the winter months when the mills are idle. Much of the pulpwood is produced by manufacturers of pulp and paper. But on the West Coast there is a highly developed industry engaged solely in the production and sale of logs, although many sawmill companies also do their own logging. But there logging has been carried on all through the years, and heavy and expensive machinery must be employed in coping with the large trees.

War Job Vital

When the war broke out the Canadian lumber industry was producing about 3.9 million board feet a year and exporting about half of it. Already Britain was taking about a third more Canadian lumber than usual in an effort to build up stocks before the shooting started. It was not until after the spring of 1940 that the Canadian lumber industry was swept into its crucial place in Canada's war economy. With the Scandinavian and Baltic sources for British soft wood cut off, Canada became almost the sole source of supply. In 1940 Canada sent to the United Kingdom more than 1.6 thousand million feet.

Meanwhile, in Canada, construction programs for war purposes were demanding similar increases in our lumber supplies. Navy, Army and Air Force barracks had to be constructed. Munitions, food and other supplies had to be crated. And at the same time exports of lumber to the United States and other dollar countries continued to be one of the most important sources of Canadian foreign exchange.

The changes in the industry's position were reflected in the transportation problem. It was no longer possible to send all our lumber from Vancouver through the Panama Canal to Great Britain. To meet the situation the CPR and CNR adopted special freight rates for transcontinental shipment of lumber from British Columbia to eastern ports, and for the first time exports of lumber for the United Kingdom went out from the eastern ports at a rate as high as 80 million feet a month.

Meanwhile lumber production rose by almost a million board feet in a year. All the lumber industry's contribution was made in the face of an extremely tight labor situation and other production problems.

In 1939 more capital was employed in the pulp and paper industry than any other manufacturing industry in Canada. More salaries and wages were paid by the pulp and paper industry than by any other manufacturing industry in Canada. Only the saw milling industry employed more workers, and only the base metals and refining industry made a greater dollar value of products.

Newsprint Most Important

Newsprint paper is the most important product of the pulp and paper industries, and about 80% of this goes to the United States. Consequently during the early years of the war newsprint production was one of the most important sources for Canada of U. S. dollars. In the face of major difficulties the pulp and paper industry increased its production of wood pulp by more than a million and a half tons, of newsprint by half a million tons, and of other papers by more than 50%.

The importance of Canada's forest resources to her pre-war welfare makes it obvious that forests will play a large part in the postwar reconstruction of Canada. On the one hand, forest products of all sorts are necessary to conduct the housing program and meet other civilian demands. In the second place forest products exports will be one of the most hopeful sources of the increased foreign trade the government white paper indicates we must seek. Finally, the forest industry provides one of the chief sources of employment in Canada both now and in the future. Here is what the Department of Trade and Commerce has to say about the probable future of Canadian forestry:

Must Maintain Forests

"The importance of the wood and paper group of industries to the whole Canadian economy is such that the maintenance of the forests in a productive condition is a matter for general concern. So large a proportion of the land area of the nine provinces is better suited for growing crops of trees than for any other purpose that the production of forest products must be regarded as a permanent activity in the future if the people of Canada are to obtain a full measure of benefit from their natural resources. Furthermore, the fact that 90% of all forest is owned by the Crown and administered by the provincial governments in the public interest, gives an added incentive for public support of progressive forest policies.

"In the postwar period the forests of Canada will be required to make important contributions to programs of reconstruction both at home and abroad. They offer a broad field in which large numbers of returned members of the fighting forces and former employees of the munitions industry will be given useful work during the period which must elapse while war industries are being transformed to a peacetime basis. Additional facilities which will lead to reduction of annual wastage through fire, insects and tree diseases are urgently needed, especially forest roads; forest inventories must be completed as an essential basis for better management; and much valuable work can be undertaken to improve the productivity of the more accessible forest lands. It is expected that forest industries, normally one of the chief sources of employment in the country, will be able gradually to absorb large numbers of men and thus assist in their permanent reestablishment.

"It would be premature to attempt to make any detailed assessment of the future prospects of Canadian forest products in world trade, but it seems certain that very large quantities of Canadian lumber will be needed in Europe, perhaps in the Orient as well, during the reconstruction period. World demand for wood and its products is very great, and scientific researches constantly finding new and hitherto undreamed-of uses for this complex raw material. It seems probable, therefore, that in the long run external demands for Canada's forest products will expand. If such forest developments are accomplished by the adoption of the wise forest policies at home, the forest industries will continue to be one of the chief sources of Canada's wealth."

Bathurst Produotion Up in First Quarter

MONTREAL (Staff)—Production of Bathurst Power & Paper Co. to date this year is somewhat ahead of the corresponding 1944 period, but earnings for the first quarter, before depletion, depreciation and income and excess profits taxes, declined to $241,639 from $259,853 last year, R. L. Weldon, president, stated.

Recent improvements in plants, Mr. Weldon noted, were not reflected in the first quarter's results. In April, new equipment, including a new high-pressure steam generator, started operation, and the steam generator and some other new facilities are now in full operation.

Four Commandments For Fostering Future Forests

1. I promise not to smoke until I stop in a safe place and to make sure all matches, cigarette butts, and pipe ashes are DEAD out.
2. I promise to build my campfire by the water — and to douse well before leaving.
3. I promise not to burn brush or slash without permit, to follow safe rules and kill every spark.
4. I promise to kill any small fires I find, to REPORT ALL OTHERS by telephone collect, asking Operator for nearest Fire Ranger.

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SOUND PLANNING CALLS FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION

Canadian Lumbermen's Association

TORONTO
38 King St. W.

HEAD OFFICE:
OTTAWA
201 Victoria Bldg.

QUEBEC
14 de la Fabrique

One of a series of messages to the business, financial and industrial leaders of Canada.

THIS *is* Bendix

Bendix is essentially a great creative engineering and manufacturing organization — unlike any other existing in America. Despite the fact of its modern manufacturing plants and its demonstrated productive capacities, the essence of Bendix lies in its ten research laboratories and in the integrated knowledge its 3,500 engineers have jointly acquired in the fields of electronics, magnetics, optics, ceramics, electro-mechanics, hydraulics, pneumatics, injection-carburetion, aerological physics and metallurgy.

Bendix is constantly exploring the widest possible application of all these sciences to all manner of industrial, commercial, domestic and human problems. By virtue of this, wherever machinery replaces human effort, there you will find Bendix —leading the world in lightening the load on the human mind and removing the strain from human backs and hands. The searchlight of Bendix creative engineering is always pointed to a bright and better tomorrow. When you see the Bendix name on any product you can buy it with the definite knowledge that it is the first word in creative engineering design and the last word in quality.

We, in Canada, are proud to be a part of this world-wide progressive organization, and singularly proud that through the wartime use of our peacetime products we are hastening the day of Victory when once again we may serve the Canadian Automotive Industry.

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STROMBERG* AND ZENITH* CARBURETORS, BENDIX B-K* VACUUM POWER BRAKES, BENDIX* BRAKES, BENDIX-WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMOTIVE AIR BRAKES, BENDIX* STARTER DRIVES, AND BENDIX* CLEANER.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Woods Provinces Speed Up Counter-attack On Insect Raiders Despoiling Forest Wealth

Canada's campaign against the spruce budworm is better organized for 1945 than in any previous year, and some idea of the importance of this effort now getting under way is gleaned from the fact that tree infestation and disease cause greater economic loss than fires.

According to the statistical record to 1940 of the Forests & Forest Industries of Canada (1943), losses in Canada from disease and fire were estimated at more than 23% of the total depletion in a year, loss from fire being about 7%.

For the past 40 years, rough calculations put the total loss at about $45 billions.

In the past 40 years, a 45 years' supply of pulpwood was lost. This represents a loss in revenue to the provincial governments amounting to $335 millions. This wood would have produced 270 million tons of newsprint which, at $40 a ton, would have meant an additional revenue to the industry of $10 billions. Says one forest engineer:

"Assuming 20% of wood and 80% of finished paper moved by rail, it represents 15.5 million carloads." (This would represent an estimated loss in revenue to railroads and labor of $3 billions.)

This picture over the period reviewed applied in particular to eastern Canada — Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes—with the greater proportion of loss in the central provinces.

Treatment of tree diseases, which may be of fungus or insect origin, demands highly specialized training and has been largely assumed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The provincial action has been chiefly co-operative in character, such as the reporting by the rangers of infestations wherever observed.

There would seem to be little advantage in disturbing this arrangement, although the provinces have obligations to see that their fieldworkers are sufficiently well trained to observe and recognize fresh outbreaks when they occur, and also to formulate forestry policies which will tend to cut out overmature stands of timber which are frequently those most susceptible to disease.

Plan Campaign

This year's spruce budworm plan of campaign comprises four main activities:

() Biological and ecological studies.

(2) Studies in forest management as a means of prevention.

(3) Collection, propagation and distribution of counter-parasites.

(4) Experiments in chemical control.

Biological research has been going on in Northern Ontario for several years under the direction of Dr. C. E. Atwood, and that program will be intensified. United States entomologists, led by Dr. H. A. Bess have begun similar studies on the periphery of the present infestation in Quebec.

The Green River watershed, north of Edmundston, N.B., will be the centre of studies in forest management. This area was selected in the hope that it will remain comparatively free from budworm attack for a period long enough to permit the application of preventive measures before serious damage occurs.

Counter-parasites will be collected in British Columbia and propagated at the Ontario provincial parasite laboratory at Belleville. Collections, made last year, seem to indicate that a fair number of species and specimens is likely to be found during the coming season.

Use DDT Chemical

Chemical control experiments are foremost in the minds of many, especially spraying operations with DDT. Three distinct co-operative operations have been planned. Preliminary tests of the effectiveness of various dosages are being made in Algonquin Park, Ontario, on six 10-acre plots.

A somewhat larger and more elaborate series of experiments on about 2,000 acres will then be undertaken in the Kabonga region of Quebec province. At the same time, an area of from 5,000 to 7,000 acres will be treated experimentally in the Nipigon region. The agencies taking part in these experiments are the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Forest Services of Ontario and Quebec, and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Besides the above a control experiment on a commercial scale and calling for spraying of some 80,000 acres will be attempted by the Research Division of the Ontario Dept. of Lands & Forests in co-operation with the RCAF. Most of the other organizations mentioned above will act in an advisory capacity on this latter project.

Summary of Provinces

Here, in summary, is how disease conditions stand in the provinces:

In the Maritimes, there is a spread of Beech Scale and Balsam Woolly Aphis in Nova Scotia, P.E.I., southern New Brunswick and Cape Breton. These pests were introduced accidentally from Europe about 1890. The scale was found as far north as Nipisguit River and in Carleton County. Spread of the Beech Scale is like that of balsam woolly aphid which attacks balsam fir. Low winter temperatures control spread of these two diseases and a temperature below 30 deg. F. will kill many, and sometimes all of these two species above the snow line. The Spruce Sawfly disease remains at a relatively low level, causes no defoliation of importance.

In the Prairie Provinces, Jack pine budworm infestions now extend from northern Saskatchewan, through Manitoba, eastward beyond Lake Nipigon, a development of the last 10 years. Startling renewals of infestation have been recorded in the La Corne forest, Saskatchewan, and the Sandilands and Whiteshell forests, Manitoba.

Studies on the parasites in areas throughout the budworm range indicate that parasite activities in one area are not necessarily found elsewhere, even though in other respects the areas appear to be replicas of one another. These marked variations need further study, forestry experts agree.

The Miner Pest

In British Columbia the Lodgepole Pine Needle Miner is considered a serious threat. It will be necessary to establish sample plots this coming summer in young and mature stands, within the outbreak area, in order to determine more accurately the effect of miner attack on trees over a period of years. In 1946 small tests with DDT may be made to determine the feasibility of applied control on the park areas affected, it is reported.

Budworm populations in lower Vancouver Island were brought down to very low levels during the summer of 1944, through the action of a virus disease and numerous parasitic enemies affecting the budworm during its various life stages.

Although hemlock stands in lower Vancouver Island are temporarily freed from further defoliation by the budworm, a new hazard appeared in 1944 in the form of increasing populations of other defoliating insects, notably the hemlock looper. This destructive insect appeared in sufficient numbers in several localities south of Cowichan Lake to cause severe to almost complete stripping of mature hemlock in patches of up to several hundred acres.

In view of the large area involved, and the small staff of forest entomologists available, very extensive co-operation of all interested parties in the form of reports on infestation and damage, and of survey samples to the Forest Insect Laboratory at Vernon, will be necessary, it is stated.

Ontario Lands & Forests Minister W. G. Thompson, in a recent radio address, said the Ontario government's aerial forest spraying is the largest forestry project of this type in the world, and Ontario is taking the lead in forest insect protection.

RCAF Co-operate

In co-operation with the RCAF, the Ontario government will spray 80,000 acres of forest in the vicinity of Lake Nipigon and in the experiment, projected for this year, United States and Canadian authorities are to take a leading part. Mr. Thompson says the co-operation of the RCAF in making suitable aircraft available is a very important part of the effort.

At Sault Ste. Marie, said to be the best location in Central Canada, the Ontario government is erecting a modern laboratory at a cost of $250,000 and Federal services will supply scientists to staff the building.

In addition, the Ontario government "has arranged for the appointment of 13 special rangers to work on insect work and has established co-operation with the United States and Federal authorities for study of the problem."

The University of Toronto has set up a chair in entomology.

Ontario Buys More Planes

Acquisition of four Norsemans and one Stinson helped to modernize the Provincial Air Service fleet and to keep that part of the Protection Service in a high degree of efficiency. This year the government is to buy another four Norseman machines to further modernize the fleet.

Two bases for aircraft operation are being opened in Ontario, one at Timmins, starting this year, and one at Parry Sound likely in 1946. During the past two years expenditures for forestry purposes in northern Ontario have been augmented in the amount of $2 millions, mostly for wages.

A detailed report of spraying DDT in the Algonquin Park area in 1944 was completed in April this year. In one of several experiments an autogyro* was used for spraying spruce budworm. A steel drum of 30 gallons capacity was fitted into the passenger cockpit and connected by a 1¾-inch pipe to a horizontal spray boom attached below and at right angles to the fuselage and well within the slipstream.

The spray boom was about 10 feet long and contained 72 apertures, 1/16 inch in diameter, distributed along the lower face. Automization of the spray mixture was effected by the force of the slipstream passing across the rims of the apertures.

This apparatus gave a 60-foot swath at a height of 150 feet. However, the droplets were too large, ranging from 4 m.m. down to 1/10 m.m., with the deposition of the droplets too heavy in the 25-foot centre of the swath and too light on the outer margins.

Delivery capacity was calibrated at 10 gallons a minute. The apparatus was not considered efficient enough to use in applying DDT but two 10-acre plots of spruce and balsam, heavily infested by spruce budworm were sprayed last summer with concentrated "B.L. 155" and concentrated arsenate of lead. During this period the larvae were entering and "mining" the needles. Practically no controls were recorded after two weeks.

DDT vs. Wild Life

Studies were made of the effect of DDT spraying on wild life. Conclusions reached is that there would be little direct injury to mammals and birds even in large-scale spraying operations. There is no doubt that insectivores of both groups would suffer indirectly from extensive killing of forest insects. Extent of this injury and the resultant effect on the predators of these animals is at present unknown and can only be assessed by population studies in experimental areas.

Amphibians and reptiles would suffer a heavy death toll as the result of spraying. The natural fertility and migration of these species would probably enable the population to withstand such a depredation provided it were not too extensive or too often repeated.

Fish with the exception of speckled trout appear to be fairly safe from injury by DDT. Certain accidents might occur and cause considerable damage, as for example the possible surface feeding of lake trout on poisoned insects in spring, but most fish do not appear to contact sufficient DDT spray to be killed. Speckled trout seem to be particularly subject to DDT poisoning from aircraft spraying, it is reported.

It is recommended that wherever practicable streams in the area to be sprayed be marked clearly so that they may be avoided by the pilot of the aircraft spreading DDT. This is especially important in the case of streams known to produce speckled trout. It would also be advisable to exercise considerable care when spraying near lakes in May and June at which time the fish population, particularly lake trout, is feeding largely from the surface on insect life, reports state.

Que. Cement Output Shows Sharp Increase

MONTREAL (Staff) — Cement production in Quebec province during March totalled 148,320 barrels, increase of 72% over March, 1944. For the first quarter of the year, cement output was up 24% at 317,354 barrels.

Asbestos production in Quebec in March totalled 50,285 tons, up 37% over March, 1944. Asbestos production for first quarter of the year totalled 119,163 tons, increase of 18% over year before.

3=5 in Dollars

Three dollars from exports make five at home, Gilbert Jackson, one of Canada's leading economists, recently stated that:

"In the crudest possible terms, three dollars' worth of exports add just about five dollars to the national income above the small basic minimum we could achieve if we traded with one another."

This importance of export dollars is one reason why pulp and paper is Canada's most valuable industry, for pulp and paper leads all of Canada's peacetime manufacturing industries in export value just as it stands first in wages paid and in capital invested.

During the war years, our pulp and paper exports have totalled about a quarter of a billion dollars a year. In peacetime trade, our exports of newsprint paper alone have exceeded the export values of wheat, nickel or any other single commodity except gold. What happens in this industry during the years ahead will affect every Canadian home.

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INDUSTRY OF CANADA

*80 companies, small and large, with 105 mills from coast to coast.

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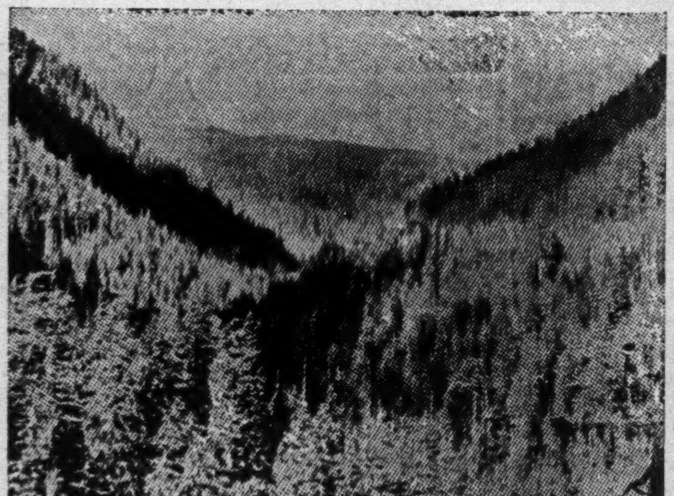

The Forests of Ontario belong to the People.

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is entrusted with the management of These Forests.

The primary requirements of forest management are,—

- To give adequate protection to the forests we now have.
- To see that the forests are wisely and fully used.
- To improve the forests we have.
- To replace the forests we have lost.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF
LANDS AND FORESTS

W. G. THOMPSON, *Minister* F. A. MACDOUGALL, *Deputy Minister*

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Fire Toll in Canada's Forests Still Heavy Though Fighting Methods Now Much Improved

Husky Diesel tractors haul heavy log loads, build forest roads, pull supply "trains" in the Canadian woods.

Every year millions of dollars' worth of Canada's forest wealth is destroyed by fire. Forest loss by fire in 1944 is estimated at over $6 millions. More than half of this was merchantable timber; the balance, young growth, burnt-over lands and other property. But actual loss to the nation was much greater than the figures indicate because forest fire losses in many cases are estimated on a stumpage basis, which is considerably less than the actual commercial value of merchantable timber and young growth destroyed.

Only about 18% of the total forest fire loss is attributed to natural causes, mainly lightning. This means that most of it, about 82% being due to human agency, could have been prevented. Of the various causes, other than lightning, smokers' and campers' carelessness ranks highest, while railways have also been an important cause, especially in the war years.

Railway Fires

Prior to the war the number of fires caused by the railways had been declining due to improved methods of firing engines, greater care of trainmen, etc., but since the war, with many old model engines recalled into service on main lines and in wooded areas, the number of fires caused by railways has tended to increase. Many of the old engines are stoked by hand, necessitating opening the firebox door and causing sudden blasts of air, which carry hot sparks into the adjoining forests. The automatic feed used on the more modern engines had stopped a lot of this and thus tended to reduce the fire loss due to railway operations. Old engines again pressed into service, however, lack such fire prevention devices.

Settlers, too, have caused a substantial proportion of forest fire losses, about 14 to 15% of the total being due to their burning of rubbish, slash, etc. But restrictions on the seasons and conditions under which they are permitted to set such fires has to some extent reduced settler-caused blazes. Meanwhile the number of fires caused by lumbering and logging operations has steadily declined. A big reason is that woods operators themselves have been very active in fire prevention work. Every fire, it is realized, destroys their own property and is a menace to life. Moreover, deeply charred wood is of little use in making paper or lumber. However, despite progress in various directions, the fact remains that more than four fifths of our annual forest fire losses are due to preventable causes.

This situation emphasizes the need for continued and even expanded fire prevention activities. Canada's forests are an important part of her natural wealth, contributing heavily to the national income, forest industries ranking near the top in the list of manufacturing activities in Canada. Accordingly the country's economic well being demands that the fire loss be kept to a minimum.

The Dominion and provincial governments have given increasing attention to preventing or controlling forest fires. Each province controls its own natural resources and fire prevention, therefore is primarily a provincial responsibility except in a few areas directly under Dominion control, such as the Yukon, the North West Territories and the national parks. Dominion officials also co-operate with provincial forestry departments as far as practicable.

Results of the efforts made to prevent and control fires generally are believed highly satisfactory, although it is impossible to calculate exactly the value of timber saved that might otherwise have been destroyed. What is known definitely is that thousands of small fires that might have developed into big ones are checked in the incipient stages while larger fires are brought under control where otherwise hundreds of thousands of acres of timber might have been destroyed.

Drop of Over 50%

The success which has accompanied modern methods of handling forest fires is perhaps best attested by the statement of government officials that the average forest fire today and the total area burnt per year is less than half what they were in 1918, a drop of over 50% in a quarter of a century. This increased efficiency is the result of a planned effort to reduce the fire loss.

According to official statistics the fire loss in 1944 was over $6 millions and the cost of fire fighting $1.3 millions. On an insurance basis this would equal a loss ratio of about 21% which would be quite satisfactory. But when the expense is compared with the value of the timber area protected, running probably to about $25 billions, the cost of fire protection is relatively small.

Main factors in controlling the fire loss are legislation, publicity and education, and the actual fire-fighting activities of the different government.

Legislation

Each province makes its own laws and enforces them with what it considers the best type of organization for individual regions. Laws vary considerably among the different jurisdictions and the type of organization also varies. But features found in most provinces include penalties for any acts of omission or commission which might cause fire, a system of permits for persons travelling in a forested area, for burning brush or refuse, for operating an industry. Since a permit must be obtained by any person entering a forest area or any settler desiring to burn brush or refuse around his premises during the dry seasons, the forestry officials know pretty well who is in the district and what he is doing. If a fire starts it enables them to place responsibility much more easily.

Thus everybody is under the control of the law and the very existence of the permit system tends to make individuals and corporations in any area more careful than they might otherwise be. In addition forest officials in time of need can conscript any person in the area to aid in fighting a fire.

Education

Supplementing the legislation is the educational program of fire prevention departments and forestry officials. Various means are adopted to give publicity to the doctrine of fire prevention. Keymen in industries are urged to convince their employees of the need to prevent forest fires. Appeals are made to aassociations and service clubs urging greater care in the forest areas. In recent years, with the greater use of the automobile, many more people are spending vacations or an odd week end in the woods. These campers are told of the necessity of watching where they throw their cigarette butts and matches, and how properly to smother camp fires. Because campers and tourists come from all walks of life, this part of the educational program is confined to no particular section of the country. An automobile mechanic, a lawyer or a manufacturer on a camping trip may be equally careless about starting a forest conflagration by leaving a camp fire unextinguished or by throwing a cigarette butt into the brush.

Schoolteachers, too, have been enrolled in the campaign; have been asked to draw the attention of their pupils to the necessity of preventing forest fires from both the industrial and humanitarian points of view. In addition, government officials make lecture tours, using motion pictures, and press publicity also is used widely.

Specific fire prevention activities of the different governments are divided into three main divisions.

Detection

One of the most favorable conditions for fighting a fire successfully is that it be detected quickly before it has a chance to develop into serious proportions. Early detection allows fire fighters to get to the scene while the fire is still controllable.

High among the efficient aids to early detection of fire in the woods are high lookout towers erected at suitable vantage points on top of a hill, for instance, and connected to the forest headquarters by telephone or radio. These towers may be of steel or wood or, in hilly country, simply low platforms on suitable eminences.

In Ontario lookout towers are located at 25-mile intervals throughout areas where forest fires are most likely to occur. In that province alone there are 274 steel towers and 65 towers of wood. The observers remain on constant watching duty. Usually when a fire occurs the smoke or blaze is seen from two or more lookouts and each observer makes an instrument measurement of position and distance. The findings—they're called "direct bearings"—are then transmitted to forest headquarters where they are lined up on a map of the region and the point of intersection of these lines on the office map gives the location of the fire. If haze or smoke makes visibility poor, airplanes sometimes are used. Aircraft in some regions are used to supplement tower observation.

Provincial Air Services

Manitoba and Ontario maintain provincial air service for use in detecting and fighting forest fires. Generally speaking, however, aircraft are seen as supplementary to tower lookouts for fire detection, according to the Ontario officials. Under a lookout system the area served by each individual tower is under constant observation and fires are usually observed shortly after they start and action can be taken immediately to control them. The aircraft, however, operate on a patrol basis and accordingly a fire which may start after a plane has passed will not be seen until the plane makes its next trip over the region. The few hours intervening may result in a fire reaching dangerous size before any effort can be made to extinguish it.

Other provinces besides Ontario and Manitoba hire aircraft from commercial companies when required. One reason that Ontario and Manitoba have used aircraft extensively is that both provinces have a large number of lakes and large rivers where pontoon-equipped planes or flying boats can find a ready means for takeoff and landing.

Communication

Once a fire has been located, the important thing is to get word to forest headquarters. For this reason an efficient system of communication has been established. In Ontario, for example, some 4,500 miles of telephone line are used and there are 232 radio stations equipped for sending and receiving messages. Of these 31 are of medium point-to-point capacity and 201 ultra high frequency. Through these telephone and radio services messages can be quickly sent from a tower to headquarters and as quickly relayed to the fire-fighting crews. Aircraft used on patrol work are also radio-equipped and in control touch with radio stations and forest headquarters.

Transportation

The third big essential in forest fire fighting is transportation. When a fire in the bush is discovered it can't be fought at long range but must be combated in the immediate area. Men and equipment are transported by railway, motor boat, motor truck, aircraft and by foot. In Ontario and Manitoba the airplane can be used to advantage to transport men and equipmeit. Ontario this year plans use of 22 aircraft including eight Noorduyn Norsemen, nine Stinson S. R. 9's, and five miscellaneous planes including one Fairchild, two Moths, one Buhl and one Waco. The Norsemen are usually used as transport planes, the Stinsons as dual purpose planes for both patrolling and transportation. Some 19 air bases are distributed over northern Ontario about 100 miles apart.

Lightweight Water Pumps

One popular type of fire-fighting equipment used is a small two-cycle, light-weight pumper unit driven by gasoline. Hand pumps are also used and water is the main fire-fighting material. All equipment is, of course, portable. Some of the pumps used develop water pressures of 200 lb., weigh as little as 70 lb. and can be readily transported on a man's back with a suitable harness. A hand-pump, fed by water carried on the operator's back is a Canadian invention of the early 1920's and now in universal use in Canada. The water is carried in a metal tank or waterproof bag which holds about five gallons. It is projected by hand-operated pump on the burning material in a stream about 50 ft. long, or a spray reaching about 20 feet. This device is invaluable on small fires and for use by patrolmen in controlling the smoldering edge of a fire line. Recently, it is understood, a system has been worked out of carrying water in the pontoons of airplanes which can be sprayed on a fire from above.

When a fire occurs the attack of the fire fighters is organized systematically. A line of defense based on natural barriers is selected and the attack to extinguish the fire is carried on from there. Under existing legislation in most jurisdictions any person, settler, plant employee, or railway man can be conscripted to fight fire and is liable to a penalty if he refuses.

Three Types of Fires

There are three types of forest fires, each of which requires different methods of control: ground, surface and crown.

Ground fires occur in thick deposits of moss, peat or decomposed leaves and debris. These often burn or smolder under the surface for days or even weeks and may break out in a surface fire when the weather becomes dry. The only way of controlling these, it has been found, is to surround them with a trench about two feet wide cut right down to mineral soil. These fires can seldom be extinguished with water and unless a trench is dug there is always the danger of renewed outbreak.

Surface fires travel in the surface litter of dead leaves, branches and other vegetation. Where there are many dead logs, stumps or heavy slash in the ground these fires are hard to control. The usual procedure is for the fire fighters to go to the centre of the most advanced section of the fire and, if it is not too hot, dig out the burning ash down to the mineral soil, throwing the soil and other material removed back into the fire to smother it and working down both sides of the salient from the starting point. If the fire is too hot to approach, the fire fighters may have to fall back a safe distance and there clear a fireguard down to mineral soil parallel with the advancing fire front and with the gang working each way from the central point where they started. Clearing of debris is done with axes to cut away trees and logs in the way, brush hooks to clear lines through the underbrush, and hoes to chop through small roots. When the main fire-fighting job is completed, patrolmen are scattered along the fireguard with shovels or hand spray pumps to prevent the fire from crossing the line. Thus, the guard is built around the fire, isolating it from the unburned area ahead so that it finally dies out for lack of fuel. If water is available within reasonable distance portable fire pumps are set up and hose lines run into the fire.

Crown fires occur in closely growing coniferous forests where there is much dry fuel on the ground and a strong wind to drive the fire ahead through the tree tops. These fires may move several miles an hour and burning embers are often carried long distances ahead by the wind to start new fires. The usual method of fighting crown fires is to go far ahead to some natural break in the forest, such as a road or stream, and set a brush fire to burn against the wind toward the advancing fire. This enables a fire break to be made sufficiently wide to prevent the crown fire or wind-blown embers from jumping it. Water, of course, is used whenever possible.

Remove Belt of Trees

One of the important methods taken of preventing fires in Canada is to remove a belt of trees to prevent fire spreading. Another is a mineralized fire-guard. In this case the mineral soil is exposed by use of bulldozers or plows; in each case the tendency is for the fire to die out for lack of fuel. Fire breaks, however, are often ineffective in the case of crown fires.

Recently some attention has been drawn to reports from Russia that flameproof vegetation is used there for planting on fire breaks. It is understood this system is being investigated by Canadian forest officials.

Some experimental work has also been done in the use of chemicals to extinguish forest fires, but so far this has not been found effective owing to the large areas involved and to air currents.

But most stress is placed by experts on the human element. By making the public more fire conscious, they believe, the nation's grave loss by forest fires can be greatly lessened.

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DEPARTMENT OF LANDS & FORESTS

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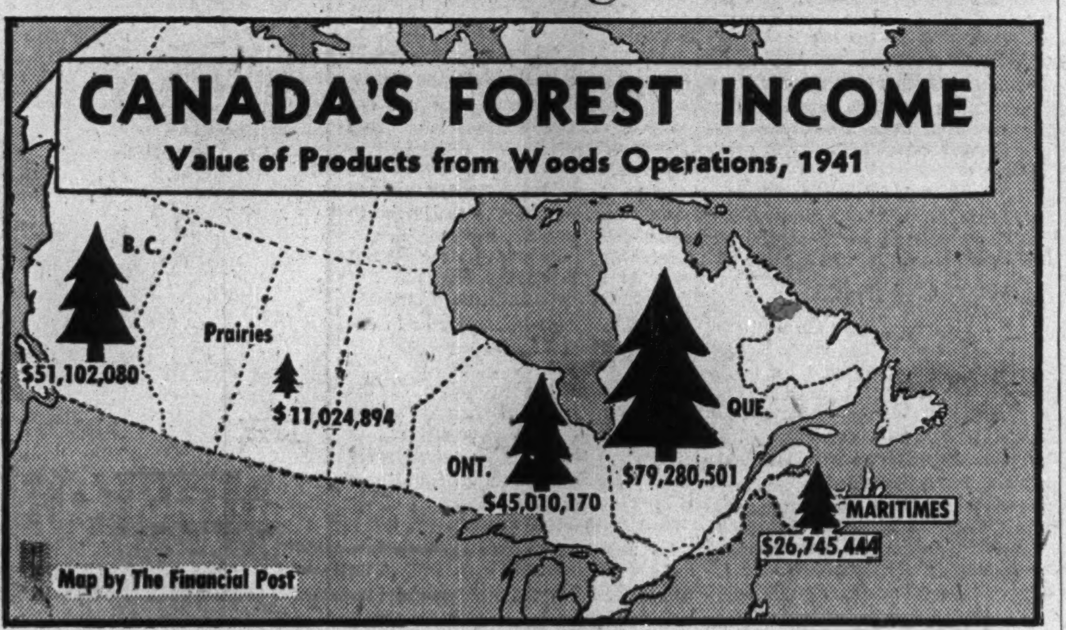
Canada May Train Larger Technical Forces To Develop and Protect Her Huge Forest Areas



Backbone of many Canadian industries is forest production, which totals more than $200 million dollars annually, at the level of woods operations alone. Superimposed on these are the gigantic pulp and paper industry and the lumber industry, both of major importance

Most pressing shortage just now in the manning of Canada's forests is ordinary labor. This shortage is expected to be met fully, though gradually, by return or enrollment of ex-servicemen and war workers as demobilization proceeds this and next year. Canadian forests normally provide the equivalent of year-round employment for very nearly 100,000 plain "Joes of the Woods."

But industry and the governments can't manage the forests with woods-born and hand skill alone—for every few thousand ordinary workmen there must be a hundred trained technicians to control surveys, scientific cropping, defenses against insect and fire attack, and to direct forest management generally.

Foresece Exodus to U. S.

So far, Canada has managed to keep most of her 1,000 graduate forest engineers at home, apart from the approximate 20% of their number who have been serving with the armed forces. In other words, there has been no marked tendency on their part to seek employment across the international border.

But some observers close to forestry training and administration are expressing concern about a possible early threat from United States. They point out that the military draft in that country has decimated classes in U. S. forestry schools, has put U. S. forest training about three years behind schedule. And they fear this may result in "raids" on the ranks of Canadian graduates starting almost any time now.

In U. S. forestry, both civil service and industrial salary levels are considerably higher than in Canada, it is stated. And U. S. Government and industry are reported planning to step up the employment of graduate foresters after the war. These factors, considered with the wartime shrinkage in the ranks of U. S. forestry graduates, would seem to present a very real threat to Canada's ability to keep her foresters at home.

Enrollment Gains

As the rate of discharge of servicemen gained late in 1944 and early this year — repatriation and rehabilitation of men from the European theatre is scheduled to be in full course by midsummer—it became evident in Canada's four university schools of forestry at Fredericton, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver that student enrollment soon would surpass all expectations. Discharged or soon-to-be-discharged servicemen were visiting or writing these schools in large numbers to enroll for forestry courses.

At some of the schools the new interest in forestry was an embarrassment — classroom space and other facilities were seen inadequate for any substantial enlargement of the student body. But in such schools, plans already are afoot to increase capacity either by a streamlining of existing facilities and schedules or by enlargement of quarters.

While there is some tendency in Canadian forestry schools to consider expanding enrollment levels as related largely to demobilization, therefore temporary and not warranting any very substantial physical expansion of facilities, an opposite view appears to be gaining ground, and some in the field say they wouldn't be surprised if at least one Canadian university announced a fund for a forestry school addition. They point out that whether or not Canada begins to lose forestry graduates to United States, her own need of such technicians in provincial administration and industrial woods operation has increased to the point where longer-term expansion of at least some of the schools seems likely.

Adding Utilization Studies

In the four accredited professional schools of forestry in Canada and 17 in United States the scope of forest education has been widening in recent years. No longer are courses in these schools bounded by the horizon of "forestry as forest protection" or "forestry as farming applied to woodlands." The new boundary, far beyond conservation and production, takes in many technical aspects of the conversion of forest resources into thousands of wood products and services used in our everyday life.

The more progressive forestry curricula thus now include such courses as wildlife management, recreational land use, camp administration, forest structures and improvements, forest accounts and records, lumber salesmanship, wood preservation, dry kiln engineering, wood gluing and laminating, wood and cellulose chemistry, cellulose technology, wood plastics and aerial mapping (generally called photogrammetry), public administration.

One development from this trend toward a broadening out of forest education may be an extension of the course from the usual four years, some educationists say. Alternatively, increase in specialization is considered possible.

Research Calls For Experts

Dr. Joseph Illick, acting dean of the New York State College of Forestry, writing in a recent issue of the Pulp & Paper Magazine of Canada, discusses the need for more and more active research in forest schools. Says Dr. Illick:

"That better forests are needed is no longer in question. There is only one way to get better forests and that is through better forest practices. To ensure better forest practices, more and better forestry knowledge is needed and this can't be obtained within the forestry environment alone; much of it must come from lumbering, wood-using and wood-converting industries.

"Research in wood products is just getting a good start, though immensely speeded by the war. We are on the threshold of the greatest expansion in wood products in history and much of it can be done in educational institutions, though there exists a continuing need for forest research institutes and forest products laboratories."

Dr. Illick, discussing the widening scope of forest education, trend to longer studies, extension of graduate work and extension of research in co-operation with industry, forecast increased enrollment in schools of forestry as inevitable. He predicted that the New York State school by 1946 would be enrolling 700 or so students a year instead of the pre-war average 500.

Gaining Here, Too

Reports from the Canadian forestry schools, at Fredericton (University of New Brunswick), Quebec (Laval University), Toronto (University of Toronto), and Vancouver (University of British Columbia), indicate a Canadian trend to increased enrollment, especially—but by no means exclusively—of returning servicemen. And the governments of those chief Canadian forest provinces are promoting or have plans to promote training on the vocational level as well, i.e., to provide larger forces of rangers and semi-technicians for the better protection and development of forests, and as a means of enlarging postwar employment opportunities.

For a time, there was some hope in provincial administrative and industrial quarters that vocational and field training in some forestry techniques might be greatly expanded under Dominion Government aegis as one aspect of postwar reconstruction. But little has been done in this direction to date and the hope lately has faded.

Notable among the recommendations of Dr. R. C. Wallace's advisory subcommittee on natural resources (James reconstruction advisory committee to the Dominion Government), tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Jan. 28, 1944, were the following:

Enactment of a Forest Resources Rehabilitation Act under which elementary training in some branches of forestry and forest works construction would be given 15,000 men a year for five years at a maximum cost of $100 millions.

Adoption of a program of protective and development works for employment of these specially-trained men, chiefly discharged service personnel and warworkers.

Enactment of a Dominion Forest Act to extend forest research and management and to provide assistance to the provinces in forest conservation and development.

Although these proposals have not been implemented for immediate action, many in industry and provincial forestry services think some such developments, perhaps on a much less ambitious scale, are inevitable.

Graduate Studies Seen Need

Manager Wallace Delahey of the Ontario Forest Industries Association is convinced more attention will be paid by the governments of the forest provinces to training personnel, particularly in the direction of expanding the knowledge of graduates and other established technicians, he tells The Financial Post.

Quebec, Mr. Delahey points out, sends some junior men (under 40 years) to other parts of the country to study methods and new local developments in forestry practice. Quebec Government grants for forestry scholarships ran to about $10,000 a year before the war, he tells The Post. Mr. Delahey praised the recent move of the Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests in sending senior members of the department for brief study of the Tennessee Valley authority's conservation scheme and other operations.

Ontario, he says, might well give more thought to sending senior foresters for study of practice and administration on the Pacific Coast, and in Quebec, the Maritimes, the southern and midwestern states. Mr. Delahey points out that 60 Russian foresters have been in United States recently to study American methods. He thinks Canadian foresters should be enabled to visit Scandinavia and Russia and that, in addition, some arrangement could be made for international exchange training for forestry undergraduates.

The whole point of this kind of forward-looking—and it is increasingly characteristic of the heads of Canadian forestry schools as well as of industry leaders—is that the proper protection, cropping and development of Canada's timberland is going to demand the services of an ever-growing body of fully trained experts and that the universities will continue to be the chief source of these experts.

This concern over inadequacy of the forces of the forests has been expressed with increasing vigor and frequency in reports of industry associations and government bodies, most recently in statements before British Columbia's Sloan enquiry.

$60 Millions Buying Need

(Continued from page 15)

which 370,000 Canadian housewives are seen spending $740,000.

Demand Uniform in Most Items

Not much variation between groups is seen in this survey of small household goods. Demand for bed linen is equally strong in all income groups in both country and city. The same is true of bath towels, except that a smaller than average percentage of low-income housewives are inclined to give them top priority.

Demand for hand towels is strongest in rural areas and in the lower middle income group of families. A third of the rural housewives who want hand towels would make them their very first purchase.

All types of families, both city and country, intend to buy drapes and curtains. But in the city among the higher income groups, the demand is more urgent than average.

Rural Families Want Blankets

Rural and low-income families want blankets badly, intend to buy them earlier than most upper income and city housewives.

Demand for table china is highest among low-income families, and declines as incomes go up. The researchers report that apparently more families in the upper income groups already have their china, while the less wealthy count china as one of the most important purchases they plan to make. There is no discernible difference in desire for china between city and country groups. The purchase of table linen is less important to country families than to city families. Nor do low-income families give it any unusual priority.

On the other hand, table crystal and glassware come first with a higher percentage of rural than city housewives, and seems more important than average to the low-income groups.

Finally, the traditional crowing cock of the farm seems slated for the stew-pot, a victim of mechanization. Demand for alarm clocks, though it varies hardly at all between families of different incomes, is, according to the survey, exceptionally strong in the country.

Paramount Pictures Inc. estimates earnings for the quarter ended March 31, 1945 at $4,007,000 after interest and all charges including estimated provision for all federal, normal, and excess profits taxes—this compares with earnings of $3,814,000 for first quarter of 1944 and includes $843,000 share of undistributed earnings of partially owned non-consolidated subsidiaries, as against $839,000 for first quarter of 1945. Earnings per share are estimated at $1.07 as compared with $1.02 for the quarter ended April 1, 1944.

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Windsor Ontario

Dawson Report on N. Scotia Takes Strong Stand On Role of Gov't in Forest Protection and Care

One of the latest studies on forest industries is that of Nova Scotia's Royal Commission on Provincial Development and Rehabilitation. The section on "Government Aids to The Industry" which considers relations of Dominion as well as provincial governments to forestry, has an appeal to provinces and interests beyond Nova Scotia itself. The section pages 26-31 follows in full.

Future of the paper industry, along with other forest activities, will be powerfully affected by the direction of government taxation and control.

While any government regulations and restrictions enforcing conservation cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the industry over a long period of time, there may easily be short-term effects which are not so fortunate.

There may be, for example, an immediate falling off in production (particularly after the intensive cutting of the war years), a temporary depreciation in timberland values, and an increase in production costs—although the latter, so far as it is caused by conservation regulation, is apt to be very much exaggerated. It is therefore desirable for this reason, as well as on grounds of general policy, for the Government to give some indirect help to the industry in other ways which will to some extent offset these temporary losses.

Can't Cut As They Please

To avoid any possible misunderstanding as to its position, however, the Commission wishes to make one point absolutely clear—it does not for a moment hold that the enactment of conservation measures is in any way whatever contingent upon the provision of compensating measures by the state. There are those in the industry who seem to believe that vested interests in the timber resources of the province give them an overriding right to cut as they please, and if this privilege should be interfered with, to demand—as a right also—a quid pro quo. The Commission does not accept this position.

There is only one overriding right or interest and that is the right of the people of Nova Scotia to deal with the provincial timber resources for the benefit of themselves and their successors, and to that end the Legislature has a duty to instigate any policies it may see fit to keep those resources intact and, if possible, perpetually productive. Any measures which may in some degree mitigate the harshness of these policies are to be encouraged; but they are to be construed essentially as gestures of goodwill, and not as necessary acts in discharge of any obligation.

Government Neglectful

To say this, does not in any way excuse a government for overlooking the interests of the forest industries, and there is little doubt but that Canadian governments generally have in the past done little in this direction. This neglect is all the more marked when attention is directed not only to the many expenditures in other fields but also to the very substantial contribution which forests have always made to the economic life of the country. The time is probably at hand when provincial governments must face the fact that, for the immediate future at least, revenues from Crown lands may be completely absorbed in a growing expenditure on conservation policies and present enjoyments will have to be sacrificed for future needs.

The competitive position of both the paper and lumber industries would be improved if other provinces—and particularly New Brunswick—would introduce similar restrictive measures at the same time as Nova Scotia. The general movement throughout the Dominion is unmistakably in the direction of imposing more controls of this nature; and the provincial government should (and undoubtedly will) lend its influence and support to any Dominion-wide conservation policy. It can do little more; and it certainly cannot afford to hold up its own measures pending agreement by the other provinces.

Tax Setup Bad

One routine responsibility of the Government is its system of taxation, and the taxes on timber land in Nova Scotia seem far from perfection. An owner of such land today may have to pay four taxes: a municipal property tax, a school property tax, provincial land taxes (on the assessed value of holdings in excess of 1,000 acres), and the provincial fire taxes (on land acreage of 200 acres or over). This overlapping of taxes is undesirable on purely fiscal grounds; but in addition to these obligations the assessments are most uneven between districts, are frequently inequitable within the same district, and are bound by their nature to encourage premature cutting of timber.

It is also well known that the large absentee timber owner is grossly discriminated against by the local assessors, and there are signs that the inauguration of the larger school district is tending to increase this inequality. The Government can scarcely expect the owner of timber lands to show much enthusiasm in the subject of conservation when he sees his taxes mounting as his trees increase in size, and frequently finds that he is forced to liquidate his holdings in order to pay his taxes. Some recasting of the system is imperative both to secure fair treatment and also to make the government's scheme of taxation work for instead of against the government's policy of conservation.

Uniform Land Tax

The Commission is certainly not prepared to draft a new system of local and provincial taxes, but it is suggested that some measures along the following lines should be embodied in any such reform. A uniform tax on land values (maintained in all likelihood by some equalizing assessment board) would be supplemented by a production tax on timber, that is, one levied at the time the timber is cut.

The latter tax has two very great merits, it is collected when the deferred income is being realized, and it does not, therefore, force liquidation; and the assessed value, which under the present system is always difficult to estimate, can be very easily and accurately determined at the time of the cutting. The outstanding fault of the production tax is the sporadic occurrence of the yield; but the revenues of the municipal government could be kept constant by anticipatory payments by the provincial treasury, which would later be reimbursed at those irregular intervals when the production tax was paid. One exception to the rule of equality of assessments might be allowed by giving special concessions for a limited number of years to any areas where new forests were being developed.

There are a number of projects to which government efforts might be directed which will both help the forestry industry and at the same time form most suitable aids for relieving possible unemployment. In some parts of the province where the timber holdings are small, it sometimes happens that no one company or individual can afford to develop the watershed properly for either protection or extraction.

Government Roads

Here the Government may give considerable assistance by constructing strategic roads through these areas. They would have as their immediate purpose the better protection of the forests against fire, while at a later period the same roads would serve to make the timber more accessible for cutting. Dams and piers in the streams and rivers could also be built and rocks and obstructions could be removed to aid in the driving of logs—measures which the topography of Nova Scotia makes especially desirable if logging is to be conducted effectively.

Further, the present tendency to make a clean sweep of a timbered area is undoubtedly aggravated by the use of the portable mill, and hence government measures might well be considered which would have as their aim the encouragement of a return to the stationary mill, whose operations have been once more rendered profitable by motor transport and by the greater ability of many stationary mills to utilize their logs more completely and hence more economically. The wood lot of the future will in all probability be cut periodically by its owner, and the logs will be picked up by truck at the roadside, and a permanent mill on the outside of a nearby village or town will complete the job. Some operations of this kind are already being carried on in the province.

Must Improve Methods

Trained foresters, who have studied methods adopted by other countries, suggest that if our timber resources are to be utilized to the utmost we must contemplate more balanced methods of production and processing. To cut only the trees that are ready for the axe is not enough; each tree or part of a tree must be used with the maximum of effectiveness.

Investigations conducted in 1939 by the Dominion Forest Products Laboratories found, for example, that the amount of waste materials which could be used for pulp ran as high as 40% of the logs which were being cut; and the usual wastage in cutting lumber is slightly over 50%. At present pulp mills are using some material which would bring a higher return if used for other purposes, and lumber mills are sawing up logs which are better turned into pulp or pit props. The alternative is to sort out the logs before they go to the mills, and assign them to their proper use.

Here, again, the stationary mill may be preferable to the portable mill, for the latter operates in a smaller area and is not apt to be so conveniently situated for this purpose. A stationary mill, preferably at tidewater within a suitable drainage basin, could sort out the logs, saw those for which it is especially adapted and ship the balance elsewhere. A pulp collection service along the Nova Scotian coast has been, indeed, in operation for some years; the same idea would simply be extended over a broader field with closer co-operation with other mills.

Social Advantage

The stationary mill has moreover, social advantages which should not be overlooked. It will almost inevitably depend on permanent and not casual labor; workers could build their homes near the mill site, or, in many instances, could live on small farms nearby and be transported to and from their work, thus encouraging the combination of agriculture with other activity, an important desideratum in the economy of Nova Scotia.

The Commission recommends that the provincial government should undertake to protect the source of wood supply for established or future industries which are necessarily dependent on an assured supply of raw material. So long as our forest resources were not within sight of exhaustion, this problem did not arise; but whenever exhaustion can be reasonably apprehended for the foreseeable future, some action must be taken to avert catastrophe.

If the industry is a wealthy one (such as a pulp company) it can to a large degree protect itself through the acquisition of large timber limits; but if—as is very likely—the manufacturing plant is unable to do this, the provincial authorities may have to intervene either by restricting sales of wood within the neighborhood to the factory or by acquiring the adjacent timberland themselves.

Suggested Controls

With a similar object in view, Crown lands which today are in the vicinity of such establishments might be earmarked and their products held in reserve for the use of such plants; or if in the future new mills or secondary wood industries are set up, the Government might well give a guarantee that the necessary timber will be made available for a long term of years. It may also be possible in some parts of the province for the Government to allow farmers to acquire Crown land at a very low rate, subject, of course, to proper forestry practices being followed. The current policy of the Department of Lands and Forests of constantly extending the Crown lands by purchase, fits in admirably with a program of this kind.

The provincial government should also give material aid to the industry through research and the encouragement of manufacturing plants devoted to the utilization of wood products. The proposed Research and Development Board would be of enormous assistance to the forest industry, not only in undertaking its own investigations but also in inducing the National Research Council and the Dominion Forest Products Laboratories to engage in other necessary projects.

The contact of both the latter bodies with the problems of the Maritime timber industries is rather remote, and there is every reason to believe that they would welcome such help as the Council could give which would bring them in closer touch with local needs.

Job For Research Board

The utilization of mill waste and slashings and "inferior" wood species; the development of subsidiary products; the possible manufacture of such secondary building materials as pressed wood, shingles, and insulation boards, and the production of box shooks for fish, boxes for apples, containers of various kinds for other agricultural produce, are all possibilities which the Research Board might follow up.

The Economic Council was, indeed, working some time ago on a project for establishing a furniture factory in Nova Scotia, but the outbreak of war prevented its development. The Council also proposed that the provincial government should build a demonstration sawmill, attached to a large block of Crown land. Its purpose would be to train men in proper logging and milling methods and in obtaining maximum utilization of the timber. The mill would be expected to play much the same role in the timber industry as the experimental farm does for agriculture.

The mere fact alone that saw-mill practice has remained virtually unchanged for thirty or forty years would seem to indicate that something might be done along these lines, especially as there is little or no knowledge of methods and processes used in other countries. Demonstration wood-lots, which have been already dealt with, would be another activity which the province could conduct to great advantage; and it could also provide technical training for skilled mill hands, filers, sawyers, scalers, and many allied occupations.

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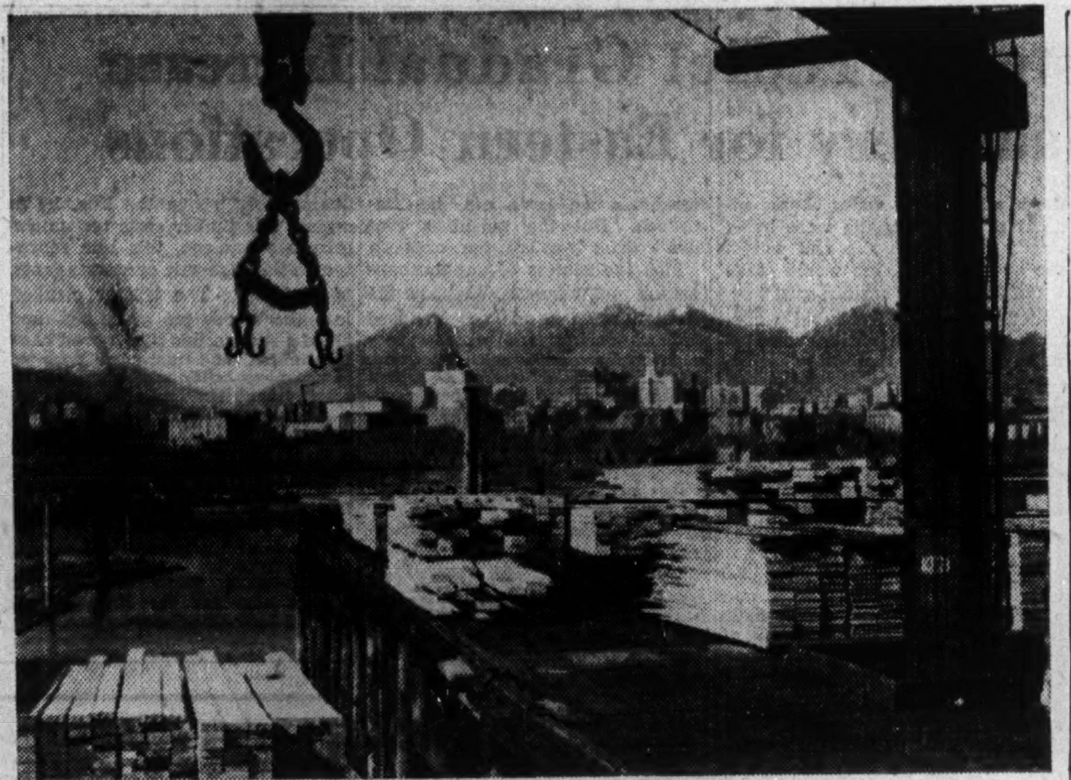

In 1944, Canada exported more than 40% of the 4.7 billion board feet of lumber produced. Lumber, newsprint, and all the other products of the forest industries contribute more to Canada's favorable balance of trade than do the products of any other group. In the post-war, much of the hoped-for increase in commodity exports over pre-war will probably continue to be in the forest industries group. Recent estimates suggest an export of two billion feet of lumber

Forest Markets in Expanding Phase As Industry Finds New Uses for Pulp

Canada's forest wealth has made possible the development of the Dominion's largest manufacturing industry, the pulp and paper industry. Although only a young industry, pulp and paper has become the backbone of Canada's export trade in a few short years—and its future promises to be even more important to the country.

It is only during the last century that paper has been made from wood, and the real growth of paper manufacture has been a development of the past 50 years. Today the industry is one of the great industrial enterprises of the world.

And Canada is in the forefront in production of wood pulp, Canada ranks second only to the United States. In production of newsprint paper, Canada leads the world in a mill capacity of over 4¼ million tons a year. This is four times the capacity of any other country and is equal to the combined mill capacities of the United States, Britain, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Big Future Potentialities

The rapid strides made in widening the uses of pulp and paper during the war has indicated tremendous future potentialities for this infant industry. There are two main directions along which progress is likely to continue.

First, pulp and paper may form a cheap base for direct chemical processing into other products. An instance of such use is the production of dissolving pulps, from which are made such materials as cordite, gun cotton, rayon, cellophane, celanese—to mention a few of the better-known products. In the field of pulp-based plastics, the possibilities are almost limitless.

Another major field is in use of pulp or paper itself either processed mechanically or combined with some other products. There are big possibilities in this direction. Saturated with tar, paper becomes roofing material, or coated with asphalt and cut-up slate, paper is available as roofing shingles; waterproofed by chemicals, paper is already being made to serve many scores of purposes. Other coatings convert paper into imitation leather, water-shedding material, etc. Hospital waddings, insulation board, are a few other uses where paper already is giving valuable service.

94% of Newsprint Exported

In manufacture of newsprint for newspapers and reading matter generally, the use of Canada's wood has become of major importance to the world. About 94% of Canada's newsprint production is exported, and value of newsprint exports exceeds that of any other export except gold. Canada in 1944, with her mills operating at less than 70% of capacity, shipped over 3 million tons of newsprint. Except for the smaller United States production (about 720,000 tons) and Newfoundland output (less than 273,000 tons), the Allied Nations have been almost entirely dependent on Canadian newsprint, for newspapers and many scores of military uses.

Canada is fortunate that it is pulp and paper that is the backbone factor in her export trade. For instance, the products of the industry are every-day essentials and are widely diversified. In practically every activity of mankind today, paper is important. This is one reason for the fact that in depressions, when some industries may be almost dormant, pulp and paper continues to produce, and export, at a relatively high level.

Pulp and paper also can be counted on as an industry of high permanence rating. Cellulose from wood is the cheapest form for commercial use; also no other product can be processed so simply and cheaply as wood. Any product that might attempt to supersede pulp and paper would have to meet very exacting and difficult requirements.

Vital in National Economy

The fact that pulp and paper is a relatively young industry, with its possibilities rapidly widening, also is important to the country. And still another factor is that production of pulp and paper benefits very many people.

In direct payments for transportation alone, the pulp and paper industry distributes some $60 millions. The industry is the biggest customer for Canada's power, taking 54% of the total amount used in manufacturing and mining in this country. It is one of the biggest purchasers of heavy machinery, a big buyer of chemicals, spends normally some half million dollars annually for copper wire, $3 millions for machine felts.

A half million Canadians are dependent on this industry for their employment.

Certain changes have developed in the industry as result of wartime requirements. For instance, Canadian exports of woodpulp have jumped from 559,000 tons in 1938 to around 1,600,000 tons at present. In part, this has been due to greater U. S. need for Canadian pulp, with Scandinavian supplies made inaccessible by the war.

Immediate Future Favorable

Superficially, it would appear that in the postwar period there will be a letdown. This does not necessarily follow. What has happened in war years has been that increasing amounts of Canadian pulp have been shipped to the United States, rather than so much being converted here into newsprint—its chief use in the past.

While it is true that now that V-E Day is passed, some Swedish pulp is likely to find its way to the United States, the amount will not be very great, relatively, for some time. This is because Swedish pulp and paper will be needed badly in the liberated countries of Europe, and the United Kingdom, and because shipping facilities are needed for something else than moving pulp across the Atlantic—at least, while the Jap war continues.

In a recent study by the U. S. Department of Commerce on "The World's Paper and Woodpulp Industry, Before and After V-E Day," it was stated that full production by practically every facility available and usable in the world for the manufacture of woodpulp and paper will be needed in the first three postwar years to meet world demands. This estimate coincided with the best-informed opinion in Canada.

For the longer-term future, the outlook cannot be predicted with equal assurance. One threat is the possibility of subsidized competition from Russia, another possibility is development of a newsprint industry in Alaska. But, in competition with pulp and paper from anywhere in the world on a straight competitive basis, Canada is in a favored position.

Canada's advantages include: large resources of wood favorably situated; ability to use low-cost water transport, both Atlantic and Pacific; large low-cost water power resources; large rivers to float the wood to the mills.

Only the USSR and Brazil exceed Canada in forested area. In the matter of accessible wood, Canada is particularly favored, with 430,000 square miles presently classified as accessible, of which 174,000 miles are now leased for commercial exploitation.

States a recent issue of the Canadian Dept. of Commerce's publication, Trade and Commerce:

"If wise policies are adopted to reduce wastage through fires, insects, and tree diseases, and to encourage good forest management in general, the Canadian forests can provide the raw material for large-scale production of pulp, paper and related products in perpetuity."

See Paper Output Rising

The same source notes that Canada's position as regards power supplies is equally favorable, with large untapped reserves still available for future needs.

As regards the future, it is stated: "For the immediate postwar period, Canada's problem would appear to be not one of demand but of supply. As restrictions on the use of paper are removed, there will undoubtedly be a steadily increasing demand for newsprint and other papers and boards throughout the world. While pulp may not be required in such large volume for explosives and other war purposes, more of it can be transformed into paper. Besides, wood-cellulose is the cheapest known product and is so versatile that it should be in great demand for a wide variety of peacetime uses."

Visible Supply of Woodpulp

World production of woodpulp in the first year after the conclusion of the war in Europe including 600,000 tons now in storage in Sweden, is estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce at 24,348,000 tons, while consumption needs are placed at 23,822,000 tons, indicating a surplus of 526,000 tons, according to an item appearing in the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

The estimates of production are based on the assumption that woodpulp output, particularly in United States, Canada, and the northern European countries in the first year will be maximum capacity consistent with conditions of manufacture, labor, raw material supply, and that shipping from northern European ports will be possible soon after the end of active warfare in Europe. Production in the northern European countries is estimated at 4,377,000 tons, to which may be added the Swedish supply of 600,000 tons in storage.

Boeing, Canada Reduces Deficit

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Estimated net profit of $80,578 for Boeing Aircraft of Canada for 1944 is shown in the annual report issued here. But profit and taxes on deliveries costing $48 millions have not been determined by Ottawa and they are not included in the statement. The estimated net of $80,578 reduces the outstanding deficit to $170,159.

The report is included in that of the parent company, Boeing Airplane Co. of Seattle and Wichita, manufacturers of the B-29, Flying Fortress and other bomber planes famous for war service.

The Sea Island plant of Boeing, near Vancouver, has recently been engaged in building sub-assembly parts for the B-29.

Apparently there will be no immediate curtailment of production at the Boeing plants regardless of the state of the war in Europe. There is still the war in the Pacific, and Boeing planes have been taking an important part in the aerial assaults on Tokyo and other Japanese cities.

Col. H. S. Jones, regional and plant representative in Seattle, stated recently: "From the start the B-29 has been earmarked for Pacific war, and it is only natural that with the shift of the war from Europe to the Orient greater need will be felt for the weapons designed for that theatre of war. The U.S. Army Air Forces are relying more than ever before on the output of Boeing plants in the Pacific Northwest."

Preferred shares of the Canadian company, of which Stanley Burke of Vancouver is president, are listed at $683,000, common shares at $10,046.

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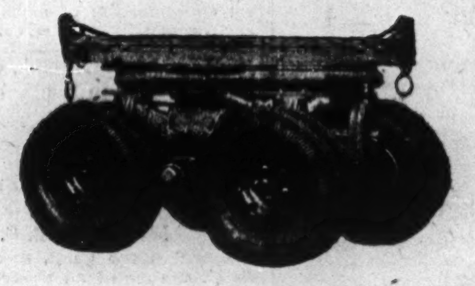

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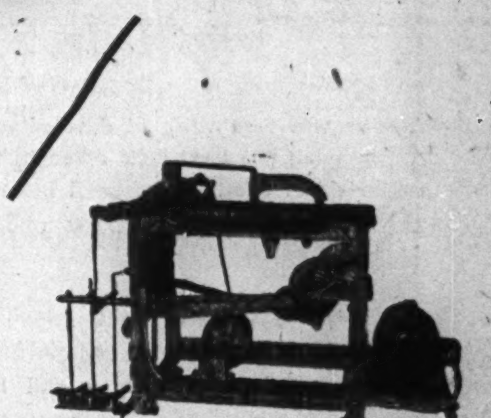

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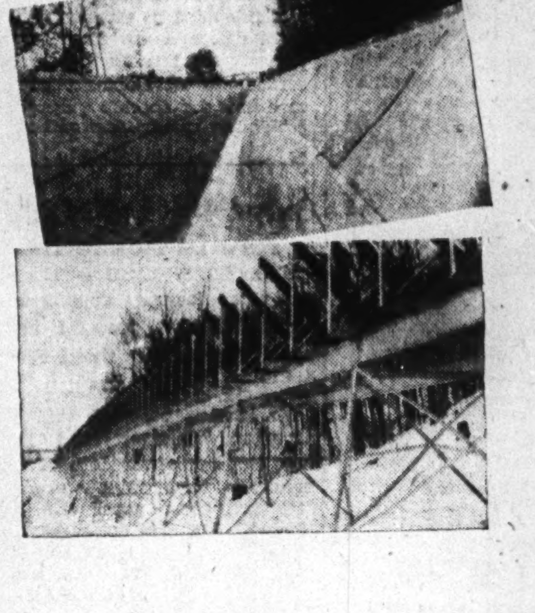

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Forest Industries Predict Gradual Increase In Woods Machinery for Eastern Operations

The British Columbia logging woods alone probably contain more mechanical equipment engaged the year 'round in logging and log transport than do the forests of all three other chief woods provinces combined. But the scene of greatest concentration of machines may shift gradually to the central and Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, some experts think, observing a new interest in mechanization on the part of woods operators of the East.

Here's a rough sketch of what mechanization means in British Columbia.

Machines in B. C.

Down in the gully, among new-felled timber of an up-coast B. C. logging camp, a young "chokerman" risks one or two of his lives to wrestle a noose of ¾-in. wire rope around the snout of a 40 by 4-ft. fir log, its tons and bulk balanced precariously among the forest sidehills' rocks and stumps where the handsaws of the falling and bucking crew left it.

"Hi-hi!" is the chokerman's piercing shout as he finally snugs the hook and scrambles to safe ground. Up on the crest, a listening "whistle punk" hauls sharply twice on a half-mile of strung wire and from somewhere deep in the next section comes the double scream of a steam whistle.

From that signal forward, mechanical power takes over. From then on engines mainly, men only incidentally, will snake the great logs of cedar, hemlock, fir or spruce through miles of timber and slash to booms on tidewater. From the first steam or Diesel donkey "yarder" it's more engines all the way.

A camp relatively near tidewater will post the powerful little donkeys at intervals, these to "skyline" great logs—suspended like bananas—from staging piles to the "last mile" skidroad where a big "roader" donkey with a drumfull of one-inch cable stands on the brink of a terminal chute to reel in the train of 20 flatcar-size beauties and send them flying down to the sea.

Machines "Old Stuff" to B. C.

A camp that's much farther inland will build its own railway, truck or tractor roads, complete with bridges and fills, for the long haul to "saltchuck," using donkey engines only for yarding and skylining away back in the hinterland. Here—in private railways, truck and tractor fleets—is Canada's only fully mechanized logging transport. The woods of the East — of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, Maine, Michigan and Minnesota—show nothing like it, nothing approaching the millions upon millions of dollars of capital equipment operated by B. C., Washington and Oregon loggers.

In British Columbia, mechanization on a large scale began 30 or 40 years ago when the last of the southerly salt water shores accessible to handlogging were being finally cleared. In size and weight the average B. C. log would make ten of the average eastern specimen; although the last 300-year-old whoppers in accessible stands, some 18 ft. in diameter at the butt, were being felled more than 20 years ago.

In contrast, the timber of the East is of small girth. And the woods of the East are studded with connecting lakes and streams on which Providence takes care of much of the timber transportation expense.

New Interest in East

That is not to say, though, that crawler-type tractors, trucks and other heavy equipment will have little application in the forests of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. On the contrary, such equipment has gained considerable ground in the East in the past ten years and there are some indications its application will be stepped up to counter increasing distances and meet a growing need for higher productivity and lower costs for effective competition with foreign forests in world markets.

Manpower shortage of the war years has contributed to the expansion of machine use in eastern woods; would have contributed more had not parallel shortages made the machines themselves scarce.

But there has been sufficient recent gain in use of mechanical aids in the cutting and hauling eastern logs and pulpwood to arouse new interest in mechanization generally, although chiefly, so far, on the part of the pulp logging industry and in particular on the part of the woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, with headquarters in Montreal. The CPPA section has a one-year-old mechanization committee chaired by Gordon Godwin of Quebec North Shore Paper Co. Last January, at the association's annual meeting, the committee made its first report from survey data contributed by member companies.

One of the report's most enlightening parts is made up of tables showing just what kinds of mechanical logging equipment, and how much of each kind is now operated by CPPA member companies. The summary follows:

$10 Millions of Machinery (*)
"Log" Canada's Pulp Forests

Items:	No.	Total H.P.	Total Value $000
Automobiles	102	8,670	129
Boats	420	18,960	2,917
Compressors	47	2,220	79
Elec. light plants & generators	117	1,060	69
Hill brakes	53	....	7
Logging sulkies	16	....	20
Outboard motors	264	2,420	78
Pumps—fire	200	1,180	95
Pumps—general purpose	82	560	31
Road machinery—maintenance	42	....	73
Road machinery—construction	115	....	226
Sawmills, slasher saws—portable	18	410	28
Snowmobiles	26	2,110	41
Snowplows	42	....	49
Stationary engines	92	2,410	81
Tractors	397	17,470	1,566
Trailers	94	....	55
Trucks	535	48,380	1,000
Welding machines	24	....	12
Winches	137	....	184
Miscellaneous	86	....	156
Totals	2,909	105,850	6,903

*Source: Report, logging mechanization committee, woodlands section, CPPA, Jan., 1945. Not included in detail is machinery of contractors from whom the industry rents 1,200 trucks with $2 millions replacement value, and 250 tractors worth $1¼ millions. Total value of all equipment would be increased 10% by inclusion of equipment indirectly employed in pulpwood production for companies which don't log but buy from loggers.

At last year's CPPA meeting it was suggested that pulpwood loggers could speed mechanization by pooling the energy, ideas and money spent individually. Recommending an immediate program of collective, experimental operation of new machines, Godwin's committee offers a challenge to equipment manufacturers, in these words:

Seek Improved Design

"Attempts to increase the degree of mechanization in eastern logging methods must be directed first toward design improvement of machine types already in use and, second, to development of new machines for specific purposes.

"We have many ideas on how the machines we have can be improved. But the machines that don't exist yet are the ones on which the success of our mechanization program rests. We know the limitations for us of standard trucks, tractors and winches; design improvements will place more of them on our operations. But the machines which are really going to put power into our forests are those as specialized for pulpwood logging as is the Fourdrinier in papermaking or the combine in agriculture.

"These machines will appear inevitably and with their coming we will enjoy many advantages. Our objective is to hasten their arrival by concentrating the strength of this industry behind the demand for their development, and by assisting in such development."

Await Many Trucks

Here are other highlights of the mechanization report::

Of trucks in use by 33 member companies, 80% are over three years old which means there is a $3 millions immediate truck market here for war's end. As road systems expand to meet forest management demand there is seen a further market of 12,000 trucks for member companies and nonmember companies and operators. Including the needs of sawlog operators there is foreseen in the forest industries from Manitoba to Newfoundland—but chiefly in Ontario and Quebec—a market for 20,000 trucks and annual replacement for 7,000 trucks.

Maintenance of employment and wage levels in the pulp and paper industry depends greatly on holding U. S. pulp markets gained in wartime against European sources which soon again will be strong competitors. Manufacturing skill will guarantee quality "but how far we can go in meeting price cuts will largely depend on our success in reducing logging costs . . . we must improve work technique and expand mechanical power."

Within recent years the horse-drawn "bacagnole" has been replaced by the wagon. The horse at 3 m.p.h. gave way to the tractor and travel speed increased 50%. Trucks at 15 m.p.h. overtook the tractor-drawn trailers. Within 15 years, travel speed on forest roads has increased five times and . . . "within the next ten years travel speed will double again."

Machines Widen Frontiers

In forestry, this spells accessibility. For one thing, it means getting to and putting out small fires instead of waiting for rain to combat big ones. It even means the enlargement of the forest reserves. On this point the CPPA committee comments forcefully:

"There is no such thing as physical inaccessibility in timber. It is cost that determines boundaries of operation. When the forester draws his type line across the map and prints 'inaccessible' above the line, he is saying 'this timber costs too much.' Fifteen years ago, this line represented the economic operating range of the horse. The tractor clanked into the woods ten years ago and all of a sudden this line moved back five miles, and many millions of cords, many millions of man-days of employment suddenly became 'accessible.' When the light truck came into the woods the line was pushed back another five miles.

"Now the heavy trucks are coming and, with them, new specialized designs in primary movers.

"Again the erasers are at work on the forestry maps and nobody knows how far the line will be pushed back this time."

Only 54% I. P. Output Is Now in Newsprint

MONTREAL (Staff) — The pulp and paper industry expects heavy demand for its products in the period immediately ahead, Richard J. Cullen, chairman of International Paper Co., stated.

Mr. Cullen reported that kraft paper and container board production now represents 54% of International's total output, newsprint 21% and other paper and paper products 25%. He anticipated good markets for kraft paper and board products after the war, due to greater acceptance of the economy of and serviceability of paper and board containers today than before the war; also he expected a strong long-term market for newsprint.

Net profit of International Paper and its subsidiaries for the first quarter of 1945 was reported at $2,110,243 against $2,116,706 in the first quarter of 1944.

Mtl. Locomotive Busy For Some Time Ahead

MONTREAL (Staff)—Transportation rehabilitation throughout the world is expected to require maximum output from the locomotive-building facilities of Canada in the postwar period, W. C. Dickerman, chairman of the board of Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd., declared.

Shipments of Montreal Locomotive Works during 1944 totalled $93 million, or about 10% less than in 1943, it was announced. Approximately 85% of the total in each year for war purposes.

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MANITOBA'S Forest Wealth . . .

Manitoba's forest industries have developed steadily. Today they are regarded as among the Province's greatest resources.

42% of all Manitoba — eight million acres — is forest. From this vast area comes lumber for industry and agriculture, as well as large quantities of pulpwood and newsprint. Approximately 1630 square miles have been set aside in forest reserves operated under working plans on sustained yield basis.

Manitoba is gearing its forest industries to meet increased demands of home builders in the after-the-war reconstruction period and plans are being developed for an extensive forestry programme designed to perpetuate and increase the employment afforded by this industry.

DEPARTMENT of MINES and NATURAL RESOURCES
WINNIPEG — MANITOBA
HON. J. S. McDIARMID, Minister
D. M. STEPHENS, Deputy Minister

There's a GREAT DAY Coming!

IN THE whole broad field of Canadian wartime endeavour, no progress has been more marked than that of the Plywood Industry. Once confined to such humble uses as packing case fabrication, Plywood's importance to war and peace has risen to heights attained only by winged marvels like the Mosquito bomber. **Plas-Dom-Ply** and **Moldomply**, products of Dominion Plywoods Limited, form the "skin and bones" of the mighty Mosquito!

While civilian supplies must await fulfilment of our wartime commitments, research at DOMINION PLYWOODS PLANT is providing new fields of opportunity. Motor boats and canoes, furniture of surprising lightness and pleasing curves, table tops impervious to heat, flooring, containers, room panelling, moulded window and door casings, dust free base boards, pillow bolsters and curved, trouble free valances are some of the beautiful and enduring articles which will be offered to the public.

Scenes from Dominion Plywoods Laboratory at Southampton
Resident Chemist — Murray Lyne
Consultant — Dr. W. Galley

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More Labor for Woods Operations Offsets Bad Weather in '44-45 Season

During the past two years special efforts have been made by pulpwood committee of the paper industry, with co-operation from National Selective Service, to increase the number of men in the woods.

This year the 24-months' educational work has brought important results—and the labors of NSS have borne fruit.

Labor supply in the eastern woods this year has been as good or better than in any year since the 1940-41 season. There have been years in the past when there were more men in the woods—1937-38, for example—but this has been the best since early in the war.

Also, the labor supply has been more stable—the men have stuck to their work, better than in previous years. The traditional independence of the woods-worker, who may work till he has enough for his own purposes, go off on a holiday and not come back, has made for instability in the past; but this year the showing has been far above average.

The peak of labor in the woods was reached in December, when there were 10,000 more men in the woods than the year before—about 55,000 men all told. Actually, the number that worked in the woods during the season was higher than this, if part-time and sporadic workers are included. Between 135,000 and 150,000 men worked in the eastern woods at various times this season.

One of the reasons for the better supply of labor in the woods currently is what amounts to a "deal" between NSS and the forest industries. The pulp industry agreed not to take men from the farms in summer months, so that they can be available for farm work. In return NSS has given woods operators first chance to hire farm labor on a seasonal basis. Woods operations depend heavily on the farm-wood labor pool. Most of the men are farmers in the summer, work in the woods in the winter.

2,000 More Men Started

At the start of the woods season this last fall there were 2,000 more men starting up in the woods than the year before and, in October, November and December, there were 7,000 to 8,000 more men in the woods than in 1943-44.

In November weather conditions became unfavorable in the East. There were three or four feet of snow in the woods impeding operations. But the increased number of workers offset this and enabled Canada to meet her commitments on pulp and paper deliveries and exports. Had it not been for the extra labor, the heavy snow would have so impeded the work that meeting these commitments would have become impossible.

Chances are that the labor supply will be at least as good next season, and it may be better, informed sources say. But for the summer, even though V-E Day is passed, it is doubtful if there will be much work done in the woods. More men than ever will be needed on the farms, so that NSS will be unlikely to release possible woodworkers from farm jobs during July, August and September. But once the harvest is over, there are indications that this year's workers will return to the woods and that more labor will follow.

This dove-tailing of farm and forest labor is one of the most important aspects of Canada's wartime and postwar employment picture. Integrating farm and forest work is an old idea in Canada: the early settlers found their first cash crop in the wood they cleared from their land, went on supplementing farm income with work in the woods until the easily accessible woods were denuded. In many areas this supplementary work has never stopped.

Plan Integration

For the future, planners look forward to closer integration of forestry and agriculture. They say it would solve several problems.

The first is the seasonal nature of woods operations, which involve the woods worker in seasonal unemployment—the kind that isn't in itself solved by a "full employment" plan. This has two bad results. First, the worker may be unemployed during the entire off-season period. The fact that this is seasonal unemployment doesn't lessen its effect as a personal and social problem. The worker may draw unemployment insurance, or whatever other benefit is available to him. His morale may deteriorate through idleness. Or he may decide to move to a nonseasonal job.

The possibility of this last poses a problem for all employers of seasonal labor. If other nonseasonal employment is available (as it probably will be during the reconstruction, and as full employment plans hope it will be after that period), the workers of initiative and stability are apt to move. Alternatively, the employer may find that in order to hold his good men he has to pay wages for a short season's work high enough to compete with a year's wages for 12 months work.

The worker, on the other hand, is likely to find that if he wants to move to a nonseasonal industry, he has to give up the advantages he has gained in becoming a skilled woods operator, and work at a trade that is uncongenial or dead-end.

Answer Suits Both

The answer to suit both the worker and the employer is to find some way of providing continuity of employment without resorting to devices that are themselves temporary and unproductive. Many experts are now engaged in investigating the possibility of dovetailing all kinds of seasonal work, right across the board.

Among the many business leaders who are concerning themselves with this problem of "seasonal unemployment" is Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Here is what he has to say in a recent Saturday Evening Post article about steadier jobs:

"Whether a man works steadily through the year or not, he and his family must eat every day and pay rent every month. They cannot hibernate until the plant starts up again. If a worker draws $30 a week, he has a job with a value equivalent to a $52,000 investment at 3%, which would return the same amount of income. If you owned such a bond and sometimes received the interest, while at other times payments were skipped, you would not consider it a first-class investment. If the interest payments were skipped too many times you might write the value of your bond down to almost zero. Can the workman be asked to look on his job any differently?

"We preach thrift as protection against the day of need. When a person's income rises above the subsistence level, he should set aside a few pennies or a few dollars every pay day for independence or security. But the hard fact is that these savings, so painfully accumulated, seldom withstand a prolonged period of unemployment. . . Most Americans, even those who have steady jobs, spend almost all they make. The desire to share to the maximum possible extent in the abundance that one helps to create is a natural human reaction. Perhaps it is deplorable. Perhaps we should deny ourselves everything but the barest necessities. But if so, for what purpose did we create this elaborate machinery for mass production?"

Business, both in Canada and the United States, is taking the lead in attempting to solve this problem. Eric Johnston quotes several examples of what has been done in various seasonal industries in the United States, points out that this is the sort of problem that only business can solve, because it needs a department by department, job by job approach.

In Canada the impact is magnified by the fact that it touches two of Canada's major industries: farming and forestry. But at the same time the pairing of these industries is one of the best guarantees that that major part of the seasonal unemployment bogie will be dispelled.

MINING OPTIONS

Biroco Kirkland Mines—By April 6, 1945, agreement, D. R. Michener, optioned 1,550,000 shares as follows: 350,000 shares at 10c. with 200,000-share blocks at 15, 20, 30, 40, 45 and 50c. per share, all payable by Oct. 1, 1948. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,239,995 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 30, 1945.

Cathroy Larder Mines—By April 2, 1945, agreement, Clifford R. Jenner optioned 600,000 shares in 100,000-share blocks at 20, 30, 40, 50, 75 and $1 per share, to be taken down at any time before March 31, 1947. This option runs concurrently with a former option granted C. R. Jenner, Jan. 20, 1945. Authorized capital is four million shares with 2,311,427 issued, of which 1,163,207 shares are escrowed. Qualified May 4, 1945.

Conjo Yellowknife Mines—By April 24, 1945, agreement, Peter Schwerdt optioned 800,000 shares in 200,000-share blocks at 10, 13, 17 and 20c. per share, of which 50,000 shares are to be taken up and paid for within 60 days and 50,000 shares every 60 days thereafter. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 30, 1945.

Continental Copper Mines—By April 2, 1945, agreement, E. M. Tice agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned 400,000 shares in 200,000-share blocks at 12 and 15c. per share, payable by July 15, 1945. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,925,000 issued, of which 700,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified May 1, 1945.

Draco Mines—By April 17, 1945, agreement, Peter J. Roche, Roche Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd., and Conwest Exploration Co., Ltd., agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable forthwith and optioned 1,899,995 shares as follows: 600,000 shares at 10c., payable by Oct. 11, 1946; 200,000 shares at 15c., payable by April 11, 1947, with 500,000 shares at 20c., on a date, or dates, to be determined by the Board of Directors, and 599,995 shares at 50c. per share, payable on a date or dates as determined by the Board of Directors. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,100,005 issued, of which 810,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 28, 1945.

Glencona Mining Co.—By April 24, 1945, agreement, Conway Ellsworth agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 5c. per share, payable within 60 days and optioned 800,000 shares as follows: 200,000 shares at 7½c.; 100,000-share blocks at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. with 200,000 shares at 50c per share, to be taken down and paid for as follows: 200,000 shares within six months, an additional 100,000 shares within eight months and the balance of 500,000 shares before Jan. 1, 1947. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified May 1, 1945.

Insco Mines—By April 4, 1945, agreement, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., agreed to purchase 500,000 shares at 20c. per share and optioned one million shares in 200,000-share blocks at 35, 45, 55, 75 and $1 per share, commencing Dec. 1, 1945, shares are to be taken down in equal amounts over a six-month period. Authorized capital is three million shares with one million issued, of which 999,995 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 28, 1945.

Kirkroyale Gold Mines—By April 23, 1945, agreement, George E. Harrison received the right to purchase 100,000 shares at 8c. per share, payable within six months. Authorized capital is 3.5 million shares with 2,525,650 issued, of which 1,717,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 26, 1945.

Norseman Mines—By April 23, 1945, agreement, Federal Trading & Agency Co., Ltd., agreed to purchase 250,000 shares at 7½c. per share, payable forthwith and optioned 750,000 shares as follows: 200,000 shares at 10, 15 and 20c. with 150,000 shares at 25c. per share, payable $10,000 within a 30-day period, and thereafter $10,000 monthly. Authorized capital is four million shares with 1,980,005 issued, of which 350,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 28, 1945.

Pitt Gold Mining Co.—By April 24, 1945, agreement, Charles Leadley agreed to purchase 600,000 shares at 5c. per share, payable within 10 days, and optioned one million shares in 200,000-share blocks at 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35c. a share, to be taken down and paid for in their respective lots by Sept. 30, 1945, Dec. 31, 1945, April 30, 1946, Aug. 31, 1946 and Dec. 31, 1946. Authorized capital is five million shares with 1,400,005 issued, of which 1.4 million shares are escrowed. Qualified May 1, 1945.

Thurbois Mines—By April 25, 1945, agreement, Canadian-American Mining Associates agreed to purchase 50,000 shares at 20c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned 1,150,000 shares as follows: 150,000 shares at 20c. with 100,000-share blocks at 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c. per share, all payable within 14 months. Authorized capital is four million shares with 1,900,005 issued, of which 1,350,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 30, 1945. The company was also registered as a security issuer on April 17, 1945.

Union Mining Corp.—The company has filed the necessary documents allowing said issued shares to be offered for resale May 1, 1945. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,830,668 issued.

Vauze Dufault Mines—By April 10, 1945, agreement, Gordon Peter Sabiston agreed to purchase 50,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned 450,000 shares as follows: 50,000 shares at 10c. per share with 100,000-share blocks at 12½, 15, 20 and 30c. per share, payable 50,000 shares within 60 days, and 100,000 shares to be taken down each 60-day period thereafter. Authorized capital is four million shares with 1,400,007 issued, of which 1,260,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 30, 1945.

Thomaque Gold Mines—By March 28, 1945, agreement, Sandra Agency Ltd., agreed to purchase 50,000 shares at 5c. per share, payable by March 15, 1945, and optioned one million shares in 200,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10, 12½ and 15c. per share, of which 50,000 are to be taken down and paid for by June 15, 1945, and thereafter 50,000 shares on the 15th day of each succeeding month. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,008 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 11, 1945.

Normar Gold Mines—By March 22, 1945, agreement, Industro Mining Investments Ltd., agreed to purchase 450,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned 1,699,995 shares at 15c. to $1 a share. Secondly, E. W. Brooks optioned 100,000 shares at 10c. to 25c. per share, all payable by April 1, 1947. Authorized capital is four million shares with 1,750,005 issued, of which 1,750,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 27, 1945.

Petitclerc Mines — By March 26, 1945, agreement, J. M. Brewis and A. W. White agreed to purchase 500,000 shares at 10c. per share, of which 250,000 shares have been taken up and paid for, the remaining 250,000 shares payable within eight months, and optioned 1.5 million shares at 15 to 85c. a share. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 647,283 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 29, 1945.

Quejo Mines—By March 22, 1945, agreement, Federal Trading & Agency Co. Ltd., agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 5c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned 800,000 shares in 200,000-share blocks at 7½, 10, 12 and 15c. per share, payable within one year. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,200,005 issued, of which one million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 26, 1945.

Roedor Mines—By March 20, 1945, agreement, J. G. McChesney and Mill-Rock Mines agreed to purchase 150,000 shares at 8c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned 1.3 million shares at 13 to 98c. a share. The above agreement is assigned to Robert C. Coffey. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,321,116 issued of which 950,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 27, 1945.

Vicour Mines—By March 27, 1945, agreement, G. M. Wilton agreed to purchase 452,201 shares at 25c. per share, for a total of $113,050.25, payable forthwith, and optioned 950,000 in 100,000-share blocks at 20, 35, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80c. with 250,000 shares at $1 per share, all payable by July 8, 1947. Authorized capital is five million shares with 2,706,850 issued, of which 2,355,005 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 28, 1945.

Cabala Yellowknife Mines—By April 5, 1945, agreement, F. G. Batchelor purchased 50,000 shares at 5c. per share and optioned 1,250,000 shares in 250,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10, 12½ and 15c., to be taken down and paid for on the basis of 75,000 shares within two months and 75,000 shares monthly thereafter. Authorized capital is five million shares with 2,050,005 issued, of which 1.8 million shares are escrowed. Qualified April 6, 1945.

Marillac Rouyn Mines—By Jan. 22, 1945, agreement, John A. Kent agreed to purchase 60,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned two million shares as follows: 200,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10 and 12½c.; 100,000 share blocks at 15 and 17½c. and 200,000-share blocks at 20, 30, 50, 60 and 70c. per share, payable as demanded. Authorized capital is 3.5 million shares with 1,210,005 shares issued, of which 1,035,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 6, 1945.

Massive Yellowknife Mines—By March 22, 1945, agreement, K. Moir optioned 1,999,995 shares in 200,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 30, 40 and 50c. within the next 15 days; a further $1,000 monthly, for three months; a further 2,500 monthly, for the next three months, and thereafter, $5,000 monthly. The agreement is to terminate within two years. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 90,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 4, 1945.

Mitto Pershing Mines—By April 7, 1945, agreement, Arnold Harley Wells agreed to purchase 320,000 shares at 5c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned one million shares in 200,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10, 12½ and 15c., to be taken up and paid for: 50,000 shares within two months and 50,000 shares monthly, thereafter. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,320,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 9, 1945.

Russian Kid Mining Co.—By April 5, 1945, agreement, Mas Holdings Ltd., agreed to purchase 500,000 shares at 15c. per share, payable forthwith, and optioned 1,599,995 shares as follows: 300,000 shares at 20c.; 200,000 shares at 25c.; 300,000-share blocks at 30, 40 and 50c. with 199,995 shares at 75c. per share, all payable by April 1, 1949. Under the same agreement Denison Denny optioned 300,000 shares at 30c. per share, payable by Oct. 1, 1947. Authorized capital is four million shares with 1,300,005 issued, of which 1,170,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 6, 1945.

Sedalia Mining Co.—Treasury shares of the company are to be offered for sale on the basis of 75% of the proceeds to be paid into the treasury. Authorized capital is 40,000 shares with 14,323 issued, of which 11,990 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 5, 1945.

Villbona Gold Mines—By March 22, 1945, agreement, Federal Trading & Agency Co. Ltd., agreed to purchase one million shares at 12½c. per share, of which $10,000 has been paid and $115,000 payable within eight weeks. Also optioned 850,000 shares in 250,000-share blocks at 30, 40 and 50c. with 100,000 shares at 75c. per share, the whole to be paid within 36 months. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,100,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 6, 1945.

Stormont Gold Mines—By April 11, 1945, agreement, William Woolnough agreed to purchase 100,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable forthwith and optioned 1.5 million shares in 400,000-share blocks at 10, 12 and 14c. with 300,000 shares at 50c. per share, all payable by April 15, 1946. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified April 17, 1945.

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PACIFIC OIL OPTION

Pacific Oil and Refinery has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that 10,000 shares, part of May 5 installment, comprising an option on 25,000 shares under March 6, 1945, agreement with Clarence E. Moran, have been taken up and the balance of the installment has been extended to June 1. Issued capital is 2,194,105 shares.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

LEGAL

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Taxation

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80 KING ST. WEST
Cable: Ridbee, Toronto Phone Ad. 0119

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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Phone 7-1474

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Tel. Kl. 4812

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AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

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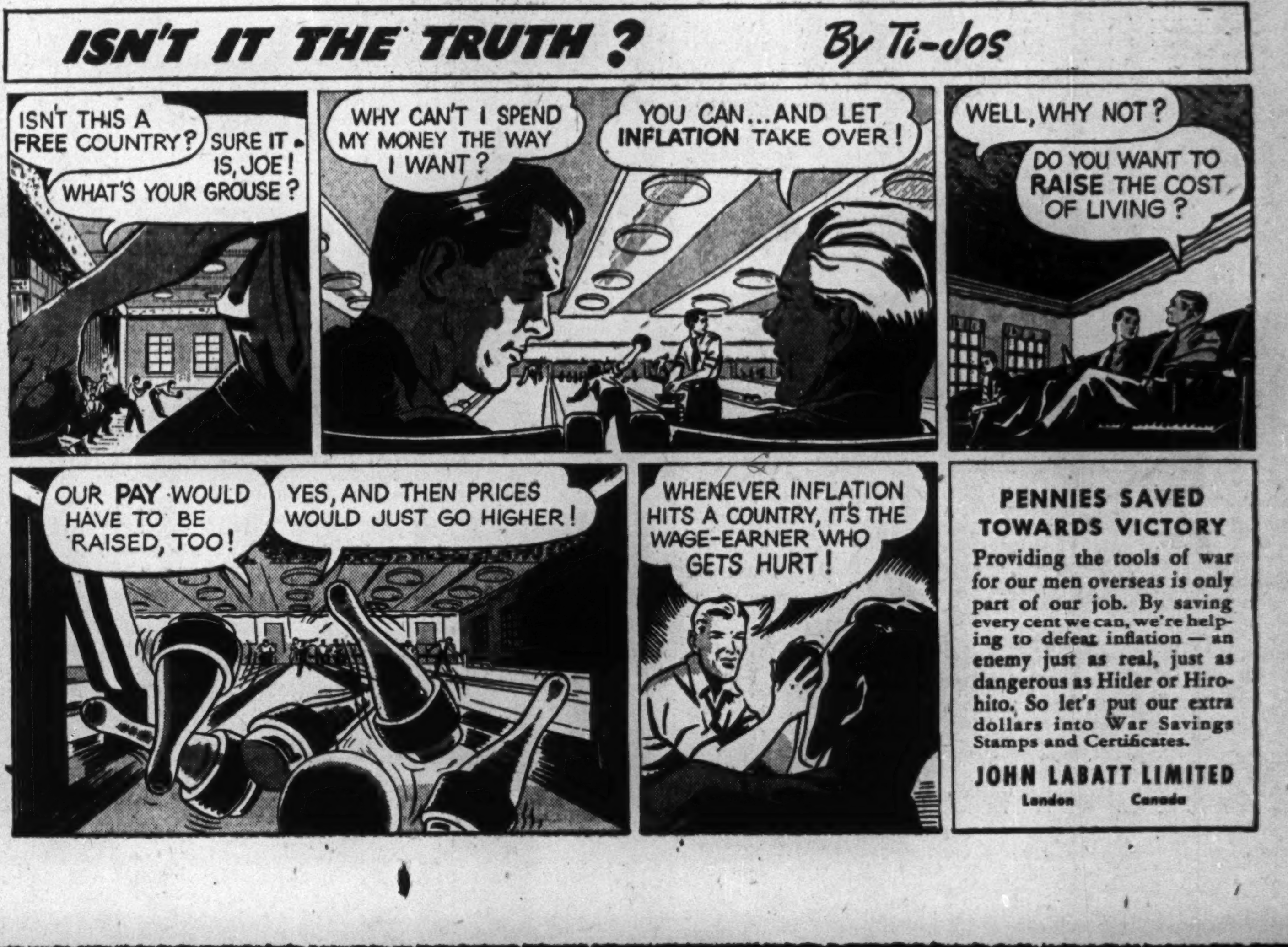

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?
By Ti-Jos
ISN'T THIS A FREE COUNTRY?
SURE IT IS, JOE! WHAT'S YOUR GROUSE?
WHY CAN'T I SPEND MY MONEY THE WAY I WANT?
YOU CAN...AND LET INFLATION TAKE OVER!
WELL, WHY NOT?
DO YOU WANT TO RAISE THE COST OF LIVING?
OUR PAY WOULD HAVE TO BE RAISED, TOO!
YES, AND THEN PRICES WOULD JUST GO HIGHER!
WHENEVER INFLATION HITS A COUNTRY, IT'S THE WAGE-EARNER WHO GETS HURT!
PENNIES SAVED TOWARDS VICTORY
Providing the tools of war for our men overseas is only part of our job. By saving every cent we can, we're helping to defeat inflation — an enemy just as real, just as dangerous as Hitler or Hirohito. So let's put our extra dollars into War Savings Stamps and Certificates.
JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

POST— MICK

WEEK ENDING MAY 21

Range 1945 High	Low	Div R'te $	May 19 Y'ld %		Sales	Last May 14	Week end. May 21 H	L	Cl'se
3½	2½	•	...	Abitibi	4050	2½	3	2½	3
51½	44	•	...	Do. pref. 6%	3240	49	51	47	50
159	140	•	...	Do. pref. 7%	5	153	155	155	155
100	90	6½	6.5	Acme Glove, pf	30	97	100	100	100
23	20	1	4.4	Agnew Surp.	75	21	23	22	23
19	14	.	...	Algoma Steel	890	15½	16	15	15
100	97	5	5.1	Do. pref.	165	99½	99	99	99
105½	100	5	4.7	Alum of Can p	486	105	105	104	105
117	94½	8	7	Aluminium	840	115	114½	112	114
15½	13	.	...	Amal. Electric	175	13½	13½	13½	13½
24½	20	.80	3.6	Asbestos	1045	24	24	23½	23½
15½	15	.60	3.9	Bk. Can. Nat. n	120	15½	15½	15½	15½
18	15½	.60	3.4	Bk. Montreal, n	2620	17	17	16½	17
30	26½	1	3.5	Bk. N. Scotia n	365	28	28	27½	27½
30½	27½	1	3.5	Bk. Toronto, n.	100	28½	29	29	29
5	4½	.	...	Barker's Bread	25	4½	4½	4½	4½
17½	14	1	6	Bathurst Pr.	970	16½	17½	16½	17½
4	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	25	3	3½	3½	3½
40	29½	*1.00	..	Beatty Bros. A	50	38½	39	38½	39
30	22½	*.50	..	Do. pref. B.	200	28	28½	28	28
112½	111½	7	6.3	Do. 2nd pref.	5	112	112	112	112
166	161	8	4.9	Bell Telephone	661	166	166	165	165½
12	10	.60	5.6	Biltmore Hats	25	10½	10½	10½	10½
9	7½	.30	3.8	Blue Ribbon	100	7½	8	8	8
8½	7	.	...	Brand. Hender.	2	8	7	7	7
26	22½	†2	...	Brazilian Tr.	8913	25½	25½	24½	25
9½	7½	.50+.10	6.9	Brew & Distil	45	8½	8½	8½	8½
17½	15½	*.20	...	Br Am Bk N'ts	375	17	17	16½	16½
27½	23½	1	4	Brit. Amer. Oil	2160	25½	25½	24½	24½
27	23½	1.50	5.9	B. C. Packers	740	26	27	26½	27
46	35	.	...	B. C. Pulp & P	400	35	37½	36	36½
139	130	.	...	Do. pref.	40	131	131	130	131

Range 1945 High	Low	Div R'te $	May 19 Y'ld %		Sales	Last May 14	Week end. May 21 H	L	Cl'se
7½	5	.	...	Gen Products A	45	7½	7½	7½	7½
17½	15	.80	3	Gen. St. Wares	845	16	16	15½	15½
105	101½	5	4.7	Do. pref.	110	104½	105½	105	105
101½	90	2.50	2.4	Goodyear Tires	135	100	101½	101	101½
57	53½	2.50	4.9	Do. pref.	155	55	55	54	54½
6	4½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	5	5½	5½	5½	5½
30	27½	.	...	Do. pref.	200	27	28½	28	28½
6½	4	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c	25	4½	4½	4½	4½
29½	23	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	34	25½	26½	25½	26½
6½	6	.	...	Gurd. Chas.	90	5½	6	5½	6
11½	8½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	1800	10½	10½	10½	10½
16½	15	.80	5.3	Halifax Fire	30	15	15	15	15
7½	6½	.	...	Ham. Bridge	550	6½	7	6½	6½
17	16½	.	...	Ham. Cot., pf.	50	16½	16½	16½	16½
8	6½	.20	2.8	Harding Carpet	500	6½	7	6½	6½
17½	15½	†.50	...	Hayes Steel	415	16	17	15½	17
20	18	1	5.3	Hinde & Dauch	9	20	19	17	19
23½	21	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	1450	21½	22	21½	22
21	19	.	...	Humberstone S	65	21	21	21	21
25½	19½	1	4.9	Hunts (B)	105	20	21½	20	20½
90	85	4%	4.4	Huron & E. Mt.	30	90	90	90	90
4½	4	.50	12.5	Hydro Electric	200	4	4	4	4
19½	18½	.80	6.3	Imperial Bk. n.	1155	19½	19½	18½	19
15½	13½	.50	4	Imperial Oil	3622	14½	15	14½	14½
15	12½	.40	3	Imperial Tob.	1307	12½	13	12½	12½
7½	7	6%	4	Do. pref.	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
27½	24½	.	...	Indust. Accept.	110	27½	27½	27½	27½
104	101	5	4.8	Do. pref.	10	104	104	104	104
18½	16	.80	4.6	Inter. Bronze	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
.35	.30	.03	...	Int. Coal & Co.	1000	.35	.35	.35	.35
28½	22½	*.70	...	Int. Metal Ind.	1145	28	28½	27½	28½
106	103	6	5.8	Do. pref.	5	103½	104	104	104
39	31½	*.40	...	Int. Nickel	5114	38½	39	38	38½
31	22	.	...	Int. Paints, pref	101	22½	22½	22½	22½
32½	24½	.	...	Int Pap. & P.	5309	28½	32½	28½	31

Range 1945 High	Low	Div R'te $	May 19 Y'ld %		Sales	Last May 14	Week end. May 21 H	L	Cl'se
5½	3½	.	...	United Steel	3395	4½	4½	4½	4½
59½	58	4	6.9	Wabasso Cot.	35	58	59	58	59
79½	69	4	5.7	Walker-Good.	495	75	76	74	76
22½	21	1	5.7	Do. pref.	360	21½	21½	21	21½
18½	14	†1.00	..	West Steel	140	16½	18	18	18
20	18	.80	4.2	Weston, George	745	19½	20	19½	19½
101½	99	4.50	4.4	Do. pref. 4½%	85	101½	101½	101½	101½
30	19½	1.00	4.8	Wilsils	60	20½	21	20½	21
11½	7	.	...	Windsor Hotel	10	7	7	7	7
8	6	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	2814	6½	7½	6½	7½
83	68½	5	6.2	Do. pref.	120	79	78	77	78
32½	29½	*.50	...	Woods Mfg. pf.	100	32½	32½	32½	32½
17½	15½	1	5.7	Wool Combing	50	18½	17½	17½	17½
14	9½	.40	2.9	York Knitting	150	13½	14	13½	13½
27	22½	.80	3.3	Zellers	30	26	26½	26½	26½
27	26½	1.25	4.6	Do. pref. 5%	80	27	26½	26½	26½

■ Participating. †Paid in 1944. *Paid or payable in 1945.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending May 21

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. Rate $	May 19 Yield %	Company Sales		Last May 14	Week Ending May 21 High	Low	Close
.20	.13	.....	....	Aldermac	110,700	.14	.15	.13	.14
9.50	7.60	†.10	....	Anglo-Hur.	1,252	8.95	9.20	8.50	9.00
.94	.75	.....	....	Aquarius	3,400	.90	.90	.81	.84
.25	.15	.....	....	Area	30,600	.16	.21½	.17	.21
.29	.10½	.....	....	Arjon	33,900	.27	.26	.20	.22½
.23	.03	.....	....	Arno	522,830	.07	.23	.07	.12½
.45½	.27	.....	....	Armistice	20,300	.41	.44	.38	.40
.21	.04	.....	....	Ashley	12,000	.12	.13	.11	.11
.29	.16	.....	....	Astoria Que	82,475	.23	.23½	.21	.22
.80	.35	.....	....	Aubelle	41,800	.47	.49	.44	.45

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. Rate $	May 19 Yield %	Company Sales		Last May 14	Week Ending May 21 High	Low	Close
2.85	2.17	*.08	....	Mad. R.L.	10,955	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.70
4.15	3.25	.....	....	Malartic G.	10,200	3.75	3.90	3.75	3.75
.09	.02	.....	....	Man. & E.	131,300	.06	.08	.05½	.07½
.15½	.08	.....	....	Maralgo	1,860	.12½	.13	.12	.13
.86	.80	.....	....	Marcus G.	40,200	.....	.86	.80	.86
69.50	59.25	2.22 and 1.11x	5.2	McIntyre	340	63.50	63.50	62.75	63.00
1.85	1.35	*.07	....	McK. R.L.	10,690	1.70	1.70	1.58	1.60
.08	.04½	.....	....	McLellan G.	9,500	.07½	.08	.07	.07
.45	.16	■.04	....	McMarmac	81,858	.29	.35	.27	.33
.39	.22	.....	....	McWatters	40,550	.38	.39	.33	.35
6.90	1.85	.....	....	Min. Corp.	36,967	6.00	6.90	6.00	6.55
.20	.06	.....	....	Minto Gold	437,350	.14½	.20	.15	.17
1.10	.53	*.04	....	Moneta	18,910	.83	.85	.76	.80
.30	.19	.....	....	Mosher L.L.	9,100	.29	.28	.26	.28
1.85	1.26	.05	3.4	Negus Mines	14,100	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.69
.75	.39	.....	....	New Bidl'e.	40,200	.64	.64	.60	.63
.49	.36	.....	....	N.B. Y'fe.	183,550	.....	.49	.36	.45
3.00	2.10	*.05	....	Nipissing	950	2.80	2.85	2.70	2.70
55.50	50.00	4.00	7.8	Noranda	1,733	53.75	53.50	53.25	53.25
1.65	1.00	.....	....	Norbenite	38,900	1.28	1.40	1.25	1.26
1.63	1.10	.....	....	Nor. Canada	6,445	1.35	1.35	1.32	1.33
.19	.08½	.....	....	Norgold	11,700	.15	.15	.13	.14½
.89	.62	.....	....	Normetals	5,340	.70	.70	.66	.70
2.60	2.00	■.20	....	North. Emp.	8	2.60	2.00	2.00	2.00
.27	.12	.....	....	Northland	128,800	.24½	.25	.20	.21
3.90	2.25	†.05	....	O'Brien	30,585	3.35	3.45	3.30	3.40
.39	.22	.....	....	O'Leary	44,100	.32	.32	.30	.32
.68	.34	.....	....	Omega	16,946	.50	.51	.48	.49
1.20	.20	.....	....	Osisko	550,300	.45	1.20	.41	.60
.18½	.12	.....	....	Pac. Nickel	250	.16	.15	.15	.15
1.75	1.10	*.05	....	Pamour P.	15,460	1.60	1.65	1.55	1.60
.42	.05	.....	....	Pandora	181,100	.35	.42	.35	.37
.64	.28	.....	....	Paramaque	26,300	.50	.51	.42	.43
.16	.04	.....	....	Partanen	228,200	.09½	.16	.09½	.15
.63	.37	†.01	....	Paymaster	40,800	.56	.56	.52	.54
1.64	1.30	*.06	....	Pend Oreille	6,670	1.56	1.61	1.57	1.61
1.79	1.06	†.02	....	Perron Gold	4,940	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.65
4.00	2.40	*.40	....	Pickle Crow	5,960	3.75	3.80	3.70	3.75
6.75	4.35	.....	....	Pioneer G.	7,360	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.50
18.50	12.50	*.50	....	Placer Dev.	300	16.00	18.50	18.50	18.50
.46	.25	.....	....	Porc. Reef	37,700	.39	.41	.33	.37
1.00	.79	.....	....	Porc. Pen.	7,000	.85	.90	.82	.82
2.00	.93	*.02	....	Powell R.	6,100	1.70	1.69	1.40	1.40
1.65	.81	.....	....	Do. V.T.	6,800	1.42	1.40	1.20	1.25

Government Bonds

May 22, 1945 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951	104½	105½
3	Mar. 1954	103½	104½
3	Nov. 1956	102½	102½
3	May 1957	101	101½
3	Jan. 1959	100½	101½
3	June 1960	99½	100½
3	Feb. 1962	99½	100½
2	Dec. 1949	101	101½
2½	Mar. 1948	101½	102½
1½	May 1946	100½	101½
1½	Nov. 1946	100½	101
1½	May 1947	100½	101
1½	Mar. 1948	100½	100½
1½	Nov. 1948	100	100½
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
3½	June 1949	101½	102½
3½	Nov. 1951	104½	...
4	Oct. 1952	105½	105½
3½	Feb. 1952	105½	...
3	Oct. 1952	103½	104½
3	June 1955	102½	102½
4½	Nov. 1956	104	104½
4½	Nov. 1957	106	106½
3	June 1958	100½	101½
4½	Nov. 1958	107½	108½
4½	Nov. 1959	109½	110
3½	June 1966	103½	103½
3	Perpetual	96½	97½
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
3	Dec. 1950	100½	101½
3	Jan. 1959	100	100½
4½	Sept. 1951	125½	...
4½	Feb. 1956	131	...
4½	July 1957	132½	...
3	Feb. 1953	102½	103
4½	June 1955	132½	...
5	Feb. 1954	116½	118½
5	Oct. 1969	128½	...
5	Feb. 1970	128½	...
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	128½	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	114	116
4	Jan. 1962	127½	129½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	110½	112½
3	Oct. 1951	98½	100½
3½	Aug. 1949	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100½	102½
4½	Apr. 1961	124	127
5	Jan. 1960	127	129½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100½	102½
3½	Nov. 1950	102½	104½
4½	Sept. 1952	116	118½
4½	Nov. 1960	128	131
5	Mar. 1960	132	135
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	99½	100½
3	Apr. 1948	100½	102
3	Nov. 1950	101½	103
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	104
3½	May 1955	102½	104
4	June 1962	126½	128½
4½	June 1950	109½	110½
4½	Jan. 1962	133	135
5	Oct. 1948	108½	110½
5	Dec. 1960	137½	140
5½	July 1946	103½	104½
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1943	100½	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	102½	104
3½	Apr. 1947	102½	103½
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	103	105
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100	102
3½	Mar. 1948	101	102½
3½	Mar. 1950	102	103½
4	Nov. 1952	104	105½
3½	Feb. 1955	103	104½
4½	Aug. 1958	109½	111½
4½	Jan. 1963	114½	116½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	118	121
4	Dec. 1954	101	104
5	Oct. 1959	119	121
5½	Apr. 1952	120	123
6	Mar. 1947	103	106
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	121	123
4½	Jan. 1951	121½	123½
4½	Oct. 1953	122½	124½
5	Apr. 1954	126½	128½
6	Feb. 1947	104½	106½
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	118	120
4½	Dec. 1956	122½	124½
5	Dec. 1955	128½	130½
5½	Oct. 1955	116½	119½
6	Apr. 1947	103½	106½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	89	90
4	Nov. 1960	88	93
4½	Oct. 1951	102	105
4½	Mar. 1960	102	105
5	Aug. 1958	98	101
5½	Oct. 1952	99	102
6	Mar. 1952	100	103

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations provided by Kamm, Garland Co., Ltd., Kippen & Co., Inc., and Plaxton, McDonnell & Co.
May 21, 1945

	Bid	Asked
Allens Toronto Units	36.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A	9.75	10.75
Atlas Steels com.	40.00	43.00
Atlas Steels 1st pfd.	107.00	109.00
British Mortgage & Trust	142.00	....
B. C. Sugar	87.00	90.00
Canada Machinery com.	8.50	9.50
Canada Paving 1st pfd.	3.50	5.50
Can. Investors Corp.	7.00	8.00
Canadian Motor Lamp A	8.50	9.50
Can. Western Lumber com.	1.70	2.10
Can. West. Nat. Gas pfd.	106.00	....
Capital Trust Co. $100 par	47.50	....
Capital Wire Cloth com.	6.00	8.00
Capital Wire Cloth pfd.	21.50	....
Cawthra Apts. units	3.50	5.00
Chase, A. W., units	27.50	....
Colonial Steamships com.	78.00	82.00
Commercial Finance com.	8.00	....
Commercial Life 10% paid	7.00	9.00
Confederation Life Assoc.	130.00	140.00
Continental Life 20% pref.	32.00	37.00
Detroit Internat. Bridge	19.00	21.00
Dover Industries Ltd.	7.75	8.75
Dunlop Tire pfd.	25.50	27.00
Eastern Steel Prod. pfd.	22.00	23.50
Empire Life Ins. 25% paid.	15.00	17.50
Federal Foundries & Steel Co., new com.	2.80	3.50
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	15.00	18.00
Galt Brass com.	18.00	....
Goderich Elevat. & Trans.	13.00	14.50
Great Lakes Power pfd.	114.00	116.50
Great West Life	330.00	350.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	26.00	....
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	51.00	55.00
Gurney Foundry pfd.	2.35	3.00
Hart Battery com.	6.00	7.50
Inter. Utilities $3.50 pfd.	56.00	59.00
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50.	47.50	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	14.75	15.75
London & West. Trust $100	55.00	....
Manufacturers Life Ins.	255.00	275.00
Midland Loan & Svgs. $10	14.00	17.00
Monarch Life Assce. 20%	55.00	....
Monarch Mtge. units	2.50	3.50
Morrison Brass, com.	3.00	4.00
National Drug & Chem. c.	4.75	6.00
National Hosiery pfd.	3.50	4.50
National Hosiery com.	2.75	4.50
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	18.00	22.00
Paramount Kitchener units	53.50	....
Provincial Paper pfd.	107.00	109.50
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	145.00	....
St. John Drydock pfd.	99.00	102.00
Sawyer Massey com.	1.00	2.00
Seiberling Rubber com.	4.50	....
Sincennes McNaughton T.	2.00	2.75
Sovereign Life Assce. 25%	26.50	30.00
Standard Fuel pfd.	91.50	96.00
Standard Fuel com.	2.00	....
Sterling Trust	83.00	....
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.25	4.00
Toronto Carpet pfd.	94.00	....
Toronto General Ins.	5.50	7.00
Trusts & Guarantee $100	70.00	75.00
United Farmers Co-op	3.00	4.00
United Steel A pfd.	25.50	27.00
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	95.00	....
Waterloo Mfg. com.	6.25	7.25
Wentworth Radio com.	3.00	....
Western Assurance com.	54.00	57.00
Western Grain com.	.50	1.00
Western Grain pfd.	30.00	33.00
York Trading com.	5.00	6.75

Unlisted Mines

	Bid	Ask
Advance	.38	.41
Alba River (new)	.38	.42
Alcan	.10	.12
Aljo	.06½	.09½
Amal Kir	.22	.25
Ama Lar	1.75	1.90
Ang Rou	.98	1.02
Anna'que	.17	.19
Anoki	.09	.11
Ansley	.30	.33
Apex Oil	.10	.12
Argonaut	.20	.23
Arntfield (old)	.06	.08
(new)	.36	.38
Athona n	.20	.23
Audley	.09	.11
Aurora Ye	.28	.31
Auterra	.09½	.11
Bar Larder (new)	.08	.10
Bevcourt	1.40	1.50
Blondor	.22	.25
Blue Gras	.18	.21
Bravo	.15	.18
Brig R L	.14	.16
Brock	.15	.17
Burley Po	.06½	.08
Calder Bo	.18	.20
Camlaren	.14	.16
Camp RL	2.85	3.00
Carricona	.10	.12
Cen Mani	.08	.10
Cock R L	.09	.11
Columbier	.30	.33
Con Chib	.33	.36
Con Cop	.13	.15
Crow Pat	.57	.61
Derlak	.09	.11
De Santis (new)	.10	.13
Dickenson	.91	.95
Dom Mal	.11	.13
Dona Pat	.06½	.08
East Amp	.44	.47
Eastward	.28	.31
Electra	.14	.16
Erin Kirk	.09	.11
Goldcrest	.36	.40
Golden Ar	.40	.43
Goldora	.40	.43
Goodrock	.07	.08
Hasp Mal	.09½	.11
Hayes Cd	.07½	.08½
Head R L	.25	.28
Highridge	.14	.16
Hoyle	.27	.30
Hugh Mal	.27	.30
Hugh P P	.24	.27
Kamlac	.38	.42
Kencour	.35	.38
Kenda Pe	.58	.62
Kenroy	.22	.24
Laguerre	.24	.26
Lk Expa	.25	.28
Lapaska	.37	.40
Lar-Add	.06	.08
Larder U	.08½	.10
Lavalie	.27	.30
Legardo	.05	.07
Louvore	.14	.16
Lynx	.67	.70
Magn Con	.55	.58
Major Oil	.17	.19
Manterre	.16	.19
Marbenor	.48	.52
Marquette	.06½	.07½
Mar Bird	.18	.20
Mar McNe	.24	.26
Mary Ann	..	.11
Marion R	.27	.30
Mat Con	.25	.28
Mate Yel	.23	.26
Metalore	.04	.06
Mic of Cn	.08	.10
Moffatt H ((new)	.05	.07
Mohawk P	.06	.08
Murbell	.09	.11
Murmac	.20	.23
Mylamaque (new)	.23	.26
McCuaig	.17	.19
McDonal	1.75	1.85
McManus	.18	.20
Nat Mal	.42	.45
Nay '45	.67	.70
New Aug	.37	.40
New Mal	.11	.13
Nicholson	.09	.11
Nick Off	2.75	..
Norbeau	.95	1.00
Norcourt	.33	.36
Norford	.18	.20
Norseman	.30	.33
Nortyne	.07	.09
Novelle P	.14	.16
Obalski	.20	.23
Obaska	.50	.60
Oklend	.12	.14
Olivet	.05	.07
Opemiska	.18	.21
Orpit	.15	.17
Ortona	.30	.33
Parbec	.27	.30
Pascalis	.48	.50
Pelangio	.12	.14
Pinnacle	.30	.33
Poona Go	.08	.10
Presdor	.09	.11
Privateer	.42	.45
Que Man	.70	.75
Rajah RL	.12	.14
Rambull	.09	.11
Rand Mal	.39	.41
Raym Tib	.23	.26
Rebair	.34	.37
Redwood	.09	.10
Regcourt	.75	.80
Rich Grp	.44	.47
Ritoria	.09	.10
Rhyolite	.10	.12
S.A.G.A.	1.00	1.10
Santiago	.36	.39
Sheldon	.28	.31
Skyn Lk	.06	.08
Stadacona	.92	.96
Sun Bear	.13	.15
Tiffany	.20	.28
Tobico	.04½	.05½
Tombill	.20	.23
Tovarich	.04½	.05½
Val D'Bel	.17	.19
Vicour n	.96	1.00
Virginia	.36	.39
Wesley	.04½	.05½
West R L	.17	.20
West Shor	.08½	.10
Wilwood	.12	.14
Wincheste	.13	.15
Wingait	.32	.35
Y Davids	.30	.33

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Mill-ing	Oils	Textiles and cloth-ing	Food and allied prod.	Bever-ages	Bldg. mater.	Power and trac-tion	Banks	Total utili-ties	Total co's.
No. of Securities	10	7	4	4	10	13	8	16	14	8	18	100
(Base 1935 39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.5	149.7	123.7	139.0	118.3	203.8	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1945: Monthly Figures												
Jan.	120.7	149.8	108.7	74.8	135.5	105.8	175.5	102.4	99.3	90.0	107.7	89.4
Feb.	122.8	154.0	108.4	77.9	136.2	106.8	184.9	103.0	100.9	89.5	111.6	92.9
Mar.	123.1	152.4	102.4	79.1	136.3	106.2	182.0	102.6	100.7	90.0	110.4	93.2
1945: Weekly Figures:												
Apr. 5	122.2	145.5	101.8	76.8	135.3	106.0	180.6	102.7	100.6	88.4	110.2	91.8
Apr. 12	123.1	149.4	106.2	77.3	135.7	107.3	185.1	103.8	101.1	90.0	110.7	93.2
Apr. 19	123.5	147.7	107.4	78.5	136.3	108.1	198.6	103.9	101.5	90.3	112.1	95.1
Apr. 26	122.5	147.2	108.2	77.8	137.2	107.0	203.8	106.2	102.4	89.9	114.9	95.3
May 3	124.3	147.1	108.2	78.7	138.0	106.9	203.8	106.8	102.2	89.6	114.3	95.7
May 10	127.0	148.1	109.3	78.6	139.0	105.1	200.1	106.1	102.8	89.5	114.4	96.6
May 17	130.4	149.2	109.9	79.7	140.6	105.1	202.8	107.2	102.9	89.5	114.7	97.8

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
May 22	144.79	127.22	81.40	30.46
May 21	144.90	127.58	81.59	30.58
May 19	.....	.....	....	....
May 18	144.57	127.70	81.94	30.72
May 17	143.96	128.14	81.71	30.44
May 16	143.28	127.85	81.23	30.35
Month ago	137.61	119.45	79.36	28.90
Year ago	118.26	100.29	69.02	28.63
High 1945	144.90	128.14	81.94	30.72
Low 1945	131.95	107.98	72.49	26.35

Montreal Stock Exchange Average	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
May 22	61.6	97.4	85.5	194.85	97.96
May 21	61.4	97.4	85.4	194.64	98.23
May 19	...	...	...	.....	....
May 18	61.8	96.8	85.1	195.62	98.23
May 17	61.9	96.3	84.8	191.11	99.69
May 16	62.0	96.1	84.7	190.55	99.48
Month ago	61.3	95.0	83.8	192.23	88.29
Year ago	52.2	77.2	68.9	137.84	75.21
Hgh 1945	62.1	97.4	85.5	202.49	99.69
Low 1945	58.8	92.5	81.3	178.99	76.12

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver
May 22	367,100	1,340,000	......
May 21	422,400	1,789,000	......
May 19	......	......	......
May 18	373,700	1,833,000	152,903
May 17	715,600	1,848,000	219,275
May 16	890,600	2,255,000	382,495

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of May 22, 1945

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1944 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close May 22
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.54½	1.10⅝	July	1.54½	1.47⅝	1.51⅛
1.43	1.04⅛	Oct.	1.43	1.34½	1.37⅝
1.39¾	1.24⅛	Dec.	1.39¾	1.31¼	1.33½

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

For Week	May 22 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley*				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye				
2 C. W.	1.59	1.54	1.55	1.50

*At ceiling.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 21 Bid	Ask
Acme Glove	...	11	8	11
Agnew Surp. pf.	7	113	113	113½
Aluminium pref.	...	119½	..	..
Amer. Cyn. (B)	...	40½	..	..
Andian Nat.	†1.00	*22	23	24½
Ang. Can. Tel. p.	2.15	53	53½	..
Assoc. T. & T. A. p.	...	59	..	..
Ault & Wiborg	5.50	104½	104	105
Barber Ellis	.50+.25	6	6	..
Barker's Bread pf.	†2.50	44	43	45
Beath & Sons	†.80	9½	10	11
Beaver Lumber	...	18	14	16
Do., pref.	7	121	129	..
Belding Cort.	4	100	100	..
Do., pref.	7	141	141½	..
Bertram & Sons	.30	22	18	21½
Blue Ribbon pref.	2.50	51	51	52
Blue Top Br. (B)	...	28	28	30
Brant. Cord.	.50	9½	8½	9½
Do., pref.	1.30	27	28½	27
Brant. Roofing	...	8	7	..
Bright, T. G.	...	6½	5	..
Do., pref.	6	95	91	..
Burlington St'l	.60	12	11½	12
Caldwell Linen	.50	10	8½	10
Do., 1st pref.	1.50	29½	29½	29½
Do., 2nd pref.	6	13	12½	13½
Calgary Power	...	10	..	60
Canada Bread pf.	6	112	111½	..
Canada Cycle, p.	5	106½	106½	..
Can. Forg. (B)	...	40	38	40
Can. Life	20	..	..	..
Can. Starch	...	11	11	..
Do., pref.	7	120	120	..
Can. W. Cable	4	76	77	80
Do., pref.	6.50	109½	109½	..
Can. Bakeries	...	6½	6½	7
Can. Bronze pref.	5	107	107	..
Can. Car & F'y pref., old	...	31	29½	29½
C. Celanese Rights	1	23½	23	24
Can. Cottons	1.20	27	27	27½
Do., pref.	1.20	28	28	..
Can. Fairb. pf.	6	120	120	..
Canadian Fire	4	80	82	..
Can. Gen. Elec.	8	210	200	..
Can. Gen. Secs. (B)	...	6½	7½	..
Can. Ind. Alc. (B)	†.35	6½	6½	6½
Can. Ing. Rand	†2.00	60	58	68
Can. Int. I. Tr.	...	2.00	2.00	3.00
Do., pref.	*3.50	100	90	...
Can. Lt. & Pr.	...	11	10	11
Can. Oil	1&.20	21½	21	24
Do., pref.	8	165	162	65
Can. Shipbldg. (A)	...	9	10	11
C. Wallpaper (A)	†1.00	16½	17	18
Do. (B)	†1.00	16½	16½	20
Capital Estates	...	4.50	4.40	4.50
Carnation pfd.	4	117	..	..
Cassidy's	...	7	7½	9
Do., pref.	7	113	115	..
Catelli Food pref.	.75	15	14½	..
Celtic Knit	...	4½	4	4½
Cent. Can. L'n.	8	140	160	..
Chart. Trust	4	115	111	120
Ch. Gai Wines	†.25	4½	4½	4½
Circle Bar Knit	.60	15½	15½	16½
Coast Brew.	.12	1.93	1.90	1.97
Coll. Terminal	...	5	..	..
Do., pref.	...	5½	5½	6
Conduits Nat.	*.25	6½	6½	7
Cons. Fire Co.	...	3½	..	..
Cons. Sand, pf.	...	80	..	81½
Corr. P. Box	...	4½	4	4½
Do., pref.	7	96	95½	97
Do., Rights	...	27	26	28½
Crown Dom. Oil	...	5	5	5½
David & Fre. (A)	1	18	18	..
Do. (B)	...	2½	..	..
de Havilland pref.	...	73	72	74
Disher Steel	†1.50	2	2	3
Distill-Seagram p.	5	118½	114½	..
Dom. Ang. Inv.	...	55	65	..
Do., pref.	5	90	96	..
Dom. Envelope	†.20	6	..	..
Do., pref.	3	53	53	..
Dom. Fabrics	.80	12	11	12½
Do., pref.	3	58½	53	..
Do., 2nd pref.	1.50	25	25	..
Dom. Glass	5	135	135	140
Dom. Scot. Inv.	...	2½	2½	3
Do., pref.	.40	55½	35	38
Dom. Textile, pref.	7	162	162	..
Drum. St. Rlty.	...	6	..	..
East Koot. Pr.	...	.05	.55	..
Do., pref.	...	15	15	20
Easy Washing	...	12	11½	..
English Elect. (B)	...	6	5	8
Equitable Life	...	9½	9½	..
Fam. Players	1.50	29	29	..
Federal Fire	3	51½	51	..
Fleury Bissell pf.	...	20	19	20
Ford Motor (B)	1	26½	27	..
Freiman	...	5	3	6
Do., pref.	6	100	98	100
Gen. Prod. pref.	...	92	96	..
Godfrey	...	3	2	..
Gould Pumps	7	86	87	..
Grand & Toy	...	7½	8	8½
Gt. West Life	15	320	..	..
Gt. W. Saddlery	...	9	7	8
Do., pref.	3	51	49	50½
Greening Wire	...	13	13	..
Guaranty Trust	5	111	111	..
Gurd, Chas., pref.	...	80	75	..
Harding Car. Rts.	...	20	..	..
Hayes Steels	†.50	16	16	16½
Hillcrest Coll.	...	65	25	45
Holt Renfrew	...	15	15	..
Do., pref.	7&1.25	110	112	150
H. Smith Pap. pf.	6	110	110	110½
Hunts (A)	1	20	20	21½
H. & E. Mt. 20% pd.	...	16½	16	17
Imperial Life	15	274	..	..
Imperial Varnish	.60	13	12½	14
Do., pref.	1.50	30	30½	32
Inter-City Bak.	3	55	50	60
Inter'c Coal	.20	35	26	35
Do., pref.	8	120	125	..
Inter. Bronze pf.	1.50	31½	31½	38
I. Metal Ind. p. (A)	6	103½	103½	105
Int. Mill., pf.	4%	112	112	..
Int. Nickel pref.	7%	148½	..	158
Int. Paints	...	4½	..	..
Invest. Found.	...	5	5	..
Do., pref.	3	49½	49½	..
Jam. Pub. Ser. pf.	7	108	108½	..
Landed Bank	4	94½	..	..
Langley's	...	100	..	150
Legare, pref.	...	16	16½	19
Levy Bros.	.50	3	4½	..
Lindsay, C. W.	...	8	..	8
Do., pref.	2	65	65	..
Lon. Can. Inv. pf.	...	25	45	..
Mackin Steel	...	2	3	..
Do., pref.	5	61	..	..
M. L. Gardens pf.	...	11½	11½	11½
Maritime Tele.	...	16½	16½	17½
Marcus Loew's	...	50	55	..
Do., pref.	7	103	103	..
Mitchell, J. S.	2.50	33	57	..
Mod. Contain. pf.	5.50	105	104	105
Molson's Br. 1 pf.	...	25½	..	..
Do., 2nd pref.	...	12½	..	..
Monarch Knit	...	20	16	22
Monarch Life	12%	55	..	..
Montreal Cot.	...	75	72½	80
Mont. Is. Pr.	...	.25	25	..
Montreal Loan	...	27	25½	30
Mtl. Ref. & S.	...	3½	3½	3½
Do., pref.	...	26	26	27
Montreal Tele.	1.90	42½	43	..
Moore Corp. p. (A)	7	230	..	..
Murphy Paint pf.	5.50	105	105	..
Nat. Brew. pref.	1.75	43½	43½	44
National Tr.	8	215	198	215
Noorduyn Av. 2 pf.	...	11½	..	..
Nor. Can. Mtge.	†.50	7½	..	..
Nor. Trusts	1	26	..	..
N. S. L. & Pr. pf.	6	107	..	..
Ogilvie Flour pf.	7	173	170½	..
Ontario Loan	5	107	107½	113½
Ont. Steel pref.	7	115	120	..
Ottawa El. Rly.	2	35½	36	38
Ott. L. H. & Pr.	.60	9½	..	9½
Do., pref.	5	100	100	102
Pacific Coyle	...	23	..	..
Pantepec Oil	...	12½	..	..
Paton Mfg.	4	63	65	..
Do., pref.	7	123½	121	..
Penmans pref.	6	150	134	..
Prem. Trust	2	54	56	56
Quinte Milk	.20	4½	4½	..
Real Estate L'n.	2	40	..	..
Regent Knit	.25	10½	11	..
Reliance Grain	...	16	16	18
River S. Mill (B)	...	7	5½	7
Robertson, P. L.	2	37½	37½	38½
Do., pref.	2.50	45	46	47
Rolland Pap. pf.	6	106	105	106
Russell Indust. pf.	7	300	..	..
Sangamo	...	22	21	25
Sarnia Br. (new)	*.25	8	8½	8½
Sher. Wms.	.60	22	20	22
Sicks Brew. V.T.	...	22½	22½	23½
Silverwoods W.D.	...	9½	..	..
Do., pref.	...	55½	99	101
Simon & Sons pf.	7	111	109	..
Silknit Ltd. p., new	...	31½	31½	33
Do., scripts, new	...	15	14½	15½
Slater, N.	1.20	24½	23	25
St. Law. Flour pf.	7	141½	141½	..
Stand. Chem., new	...	7½	7½	..
Stand. Clay	...	9	9½	..
Stand. Radio	.40	7	7	7½
Stedman Bros.	...	42	42	43½
Sterling Coal	...	4½	5	6
Tamblyn pref.	2.50	54½	54½	..
Thayers	...	4	4	6
Do., pref.	...	30	28	..
Thrift Stores	...	5½	6	8½
Do., pref.	1.62½	30	24	..
Tip Top Tailors pf.	7	111	..	..
Tor. Elevators pf.	2.62½	54	54	54½
Tor. Mortgage	5	108	105	108
Traders Bldg.	4	46	55	..
Traders Fin. (A)	...	20	18	19
Do. (B)	...	18	18	19
Do., pref.	6	108	105	107
Do., (B) Rights	1	18	17½	..
Tuckett Tob. p.	7	162½	159	..
Twin City pref.	7	175	..	..
Un. Amuse. (A)	†1.00	18	18	..
Do. (B)	†1.00	16	17	..
United Distill.	*.10	4½	4½	6
United Fuel (B) p.	...	5	4½	5½
United Secs.	...	5	4	5
Viau Bisc.	...	13½	..	15
Do., pref.	5	98½	98½	100
Walkerville Br.	.05	3½	..	..
Wellington Fire	2.50	59½	..	..
W. Koot. Pr. p.	7	60	..	..
West. Brew.	†.15	8½	8½	10
West Grain, pfd.	...	25	..	32
West Grocers	3	132	126	139
Do., pref.	7	155	155	..
Wood, A&J p.	2	108	99	110
Zellers 6% pref.	1.50	28½	78½	..

†Paid in 1944. *Paid or payable in 1945.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 21 Bid	Ask
Camp Bird	...	.04	..	..
Coast Copper	...	1.00	..	..
Flin Flon	...	.03½	.02½	.04
Forty-Four	...	.75	.71	.76
Gt. Y'fe. (A) Rts.	...	.19	..	..
Grandoro	...	.15	.15	.18
Great Falls M.	...	.03	.01½	..
Home Gold	...	.00½	..	..
Indian Mines	...	.02½	..	..
Int. Mining	...	4.75	..	..
Island Mountain	†.03	1.40	1.35	1.38
Knee Lake	...	.02½	.02½	..
Lingman Lake	...	.45	..	..
McGillivray C.	■.02	.23	..	.20
McVittie Graham.	...	.23	..	..
Mentor Explor.	...	2.25	1.50	..
Moffatt Hall	...	.08	..	..
Pato Cons. G.	▲.30	5.10	5.10	5.50
St. Anthony	...	.06½	..	..
Star Lake	...	.02½	.02½	.03
Sudbury Basin	...	4.35	..	..
Sunlock	...	.15	..	..
Wendigo	...	.30	..	..
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01	..	..

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 21 Bid	Ask
Brown Oil	...	.11	..	..
Commoil	†.00½	.26	.25	.30
Grease Creek	...	.02½	.01	..
Oil Selections	...	.06	.05½	.06
South West Pete.	...	.18	.20	..
Texas Can.	...	1.25	1.26	1.30
Trans. Alta.	...	.12	..	..
Vulcan	■.03	.20	.21	..

†Paid or payable in 1945.
▲Paid in 1944. ■Paid in 1943.

Municipal Bonds

May 22, 1945

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
Halifax	3½	1965	102.00	104.00	3.22
Hamilton	5	1950	109.00	112.00	2.57
Montreal	3	1950	98.00	101.00	2.81
Ottawa	3	1953	101.25	103.75	2.50
Quebec	3	1964	97.00	100.00	3.00
Saint John	5	1950	107.00	110.00	3.15
†Toronto	4½	1955	123.25	126.25	1.64
†Vancouver	5	1970	121.50	124.50	3.51
Winnipeg	6	1950	111.00	114.00	3.16

†Payable Canada and New York.

Mount Royal Hotel Co. has declared an initial dividend of 30 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 15.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)
May 22, 1945

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
Public Utility Issues:					
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	70½	73	68½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	113	115½	113½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102	104	102
B. C. Tel	4½	'61	106½	109½	106½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	113	116	113
Do.	5	'64	104	106½	104
Gatineau Pr. A	3¾	'69	115½	117	115½
▲Do., B	3½	'69	103½	106	103½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	103	105	103
Do.	5	'57	102½	104½	102½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	90½	93½	97
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	102	...	102
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	102½	104½	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	102½	105	102
Do.	3½	'73	99½	102	99½
Do.	3½	'63	99½	102	100½
†Mtl. Tramways.	5	'51	108	110½	107½
†Do.	5	'55	99	101½	99
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	97	100	97
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	102½	104½	102
Otta. L. H. & P.	4	'57	102	104½	102
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102½	...	102½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	115½	...	115½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103	106	103
*Sag. P. "A" a	4½	'66	115½	...	115½
▲Do., B	4½	'66	104	107	104
St. Maurice Pr.	3¾	'70	101	103	101
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103	105	103
†Do.	3½	'70	98½	100½	98½
Do.	4	'69	104	106	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	101½	103½	101½
†United Secs.	3	.52	97	...	97
†Wpg. El. Ser. A	5	'65	100	102½	100
Do., B	5	'65	100	102½	99½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abibiti P & P C.O.D.	5	'53	113	115½	113
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	100½	103	101
Do.	6	'54	102	104½	102
†Alta. Pa. Grain	6	'46	104	...	104
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102	104	102
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	...	101½
†B. C. P. & P.	6	'50	105	...	105
‡†Do.	7	'50	111	113½	111
*Brown Co.	5	'59	106½	109	106
Burns & Co.	5	'58	101	...	101
Canada Cement	4½	'51	102	104	102
Canada Electric	4½	'65	101	...	101
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	97½	100½	97½
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	114	...	114
‡C. Locomotive	6	'53	105½	...	105½
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	101	103	101
C. P. R.	3½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Do.	4	'49	105½	107½	105½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	108½	111	108½
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	103½	101
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	100½	...	100
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	107½	109½	108
Dom. Woollens	5	'64	97	99	96½
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	104½	106½	104½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	106	...	106
Famous Players	4½	'51	102	104	102
†Federal Grain	6	'49	106	...	106
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	109½	111½	109½
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	101	...	101
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	107	109	107
Ham. Cotton	3¾	'59	99	101½	99
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101	...	101
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	101	103	101
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	67	...	67½
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P&P)	5	'68	110½	...	111

Commodities

	Latest week	Pre-vious week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$12.31	$12.21	$11.77
Hogs	17.85	17.60	17.20
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	105.7	105.7	103.6
Dow Jones	97.70	97.51	95.62
Fishers	115.0	115.2	112.9
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (April)	118.7	118.7	119.1
W'sale (Jan.)	102.8	102.5	102.5
U. S. (Feb.)	105.2	104.9	103.6
Gt. Brit. (Feb.)	167.2	167.2	164.6

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic. New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	5.06	5.54
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.25	4.65
Can. Investors	7.00	8.00
Commonwealth Int.	3.30	3.63
Corporate Inv.	7.40	7.95
Trans-Canada (A)	11.65	...
Do. (B)	....	11.50

Corporation Bonds Cont'd

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	84½	87½	...
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	*103	105	103
Do.	5	'61	97½	99½	97
Legare	6	'61	100	...	100
Maple L. M.	5½	'58	101	103	101
Man. Sugar	5	'60	104½	107	104½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	102½	104½	102
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102½	104½	102
McCormicks	4	'52	101	103	101
Do.	4½	'59	101	...	...
Mercury Mills	5	'59	100½	102½	100½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	103	...	103
†Do.	6	'49	100½	...	100½
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	110	...	110
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	100½	...	100½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	98½	...	99
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	84½	87	84½
N. S. Stl. Coal.	3½	'63	92	94	91½
Price Bros.	5	'57	103	105½	103
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	110	...	110½
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100½	...	100½
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	100	102½	101
Simpsons, Ltd.	3½	'60	101	103½	101
United Corp.	4	'58	100	*102½	100½
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	101	103	101
†Western Grain	5	'63	90	93	88

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
▲Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Orenada Maps Drilling Next to East Sullivan

A program of diamond drilling is commencing at Orenada Gold Mines with one drill, and a second drill is expected to be available by June 1, The Financial Post is informed.

Copper showings are known to exist in the northeast part of the company's property which adjoins East Sullivan Mines. A survey is being made by Quebec Land Surveyors; camp buildings are to be put up at once; and a spur line from the main pole track line is planned.

J. P. Norrie and J. C. MacPherson are acting jointly as consulting engineers.

Canadian Canners Ltd. has declared participating dividends of 5c. a share on the first preferred and 8c. a share on the second preferred, payable along with regular quarterly dividends on July, 1945, to shareholders of record June 9 ex-dividend June 7.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Burns & Co.	5%	1958	July 1	101
Dominion Coal	4½%	1952	June 1	101½
Int.-City Baking	5½%	1948	July 1	101
L'r St. Law. Pwr.	5%	1955	May 25	102½
Moirs Ltd.	6%	1953	July 1	Par
Mersey Paper	5%	1957	June 15	103
Mont. L., H. & P.	3½%	1956	June 1	101½
J. Morrison Brass	7½%	1947	July 1	50
Do.	7½%	1947	July 1	100
Northwest. Util.	4½%	1959	June 1	101
Parisian La'dry	4½%	1948	July 1	101
Paton Mfg.	4½%	1956	Sept. 1	103
Phillips Electric.	4½%	1956	June 15	104½

Paterson Head Of Mtl. Exch.

MONTREAL (Staff) — H. MacD. Paterson of Alex. Paterson & Co. has been re-elected chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange for another year. Raymond Allan of Greenshields & Co. chosen vice-chairman, and H. E. Murray of Thomson & Co. re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Allan has been named a trustee of the Gratuity Fund for a period of three years.

The complete slate of officers for the coming year follows:

Chairman, H. MacD. Paterson of Alex. Paterson & Co.; vice-chairman, Raymond Allan of Greenshields & Co.; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Murray of Thomson & Co.

Governors (regular members)—Jacques Forget of Forget & Forget; L. M. Fortier of Fortier & Co.; F. G. McArthur of A. E. Ames & Co.; H. R. McCuaig of McCuaig Bros. & Co.; F. J. Vincent of L. J. Forget & Co.

Governors (advisory members) — Brian Heward of Jones, Heward & Co.; Alfred Kirby of Fairbanks, Kirby & Co.; A. S. Torrey of Hugh Mackay & Co.

Company Meetings

1945	Company	Place
May 28	Buffalo Can. G. M.	Toronto
May 28	M. & Ont. P.	Minneapolis, Minn.
May 28	Tuckett Tobacco Co.	Hamilton
May 29	Can. Cottons	Montreal
May 30	Amalagamated Oils	Calgary
May 30	Anglo Can. Oil	Calgary
May 30	Can. Machinery	Galt
May 31	Chesterville Larder L.	Toronto
June 1	Powell Rouyn M.	Noranda, Que.
May 31	Sherritt Gordon Mines	Toronto
June 19	Deer Park Manor	Toronto
June 19	Richmond Bay Co.	Toronto

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass c.	.30	June 1	Apr. 30
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	July 3	May 31
Aluminium, c.	2.00	June 5	May 11
Do., 6% pr.	†1.50	June 1	May 4
Algoma Steel 5% p.	2.50	July 2	June 1
Amalgamated El.	.30	July 2	June 1
Am. Cyanamid	†.25	July 2	June 4
Andian Nat.	†.50	June 1	May 19
Ang. Can. Tel.	.15	June 1	May 10
Aunor G. M.	.05	June 1	May 10
Bank Can. Nat.	.15	June 1	May 15
Bank of Montreal	.15	June 1	Apr. 30
Bank of Toronto	.25	June 1	May 15
Barber-Ellis	.12½	June 15	May 15
Bathurst Pwr.	.25	June 1	Apr. 30
Beath & Son "A"	1.00	July 2	June 1
Belding-Corticelli	1.00	July 3	May 31
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	July 3	May 31
Borden Co.	†.40	June 1	May 15
Brazilian Trac.	1.00	June 1	Apr. 13
T. G. Bright & Co., 6% pr.	1.50	June 15	May 31
Br. A. Bank Notes	.20	June 15	May 15
Brit.-Am. Oil	.25	July 3	June 4
Bruck S. M.	.10	June 15	May 15
Building Prod.	.15	July 3	June 5
Calgary Pr. 6% p.	1.50	June 1	May 10
Can. Baker. 5% p.	1.25	June 1	Apr. 30
Can. Brew., p.	.85	July 2	May 15
Can. Bread	.10	July 3	June 9
Do., 5% pr.	.62½	July 3	June 9
Do., 6% pr.	1.50	July 3	June 9
Can. Canners	.20	July 3	June 9
Do., 1st pref.	.25&.05	July 3	June 9
Do., 2nd pref.	.15&.08	July 3	June 9
Can. Dry, c.	†.25	July 1	June 15
Can. Fairbanks	.25	June 1	May 15
Can. Foundries A	.37½	June 15	June 1
Do.	.37½	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
C. Ind. Alc. A & B	.15	June 1	May 1
Can. Industries A & B	1.25	July 31	June 29
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	July 14	June 15
Can. & Dom. Sugar	.20	June 1	May 15
Can. Dry pr.	1.06¼	July 1	June 15
Can. Food	.62½	July 2	May 31
Can. For. Inv.	*.75	July 2	June 1
Can. Machinery	.50	June 23	June 1
Can. Permanent	2.00	July 3	June 15
Can. Int. Inv. Tr.	1.00	June 1	May 1
Can. Malartic G.M.	.02	June 28	May 30
Can. Malting	.50	June 15	May 15
Can. Marconi c.	.04	June 1	Apr. 16
Can. Vinegars	.15	June 1	May 15
Can. W. Boxes A	.37½	July 3	June 11
Can. W. & Cable A	1.00	June 15	May 31
Do., B	.25	June 15	May 31
Do., 6½% pr.	1.62½	June 15	May 31
Can. Celanese	.25&.25	June 30	June 20
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	June 30	June 20
Can. Tire	.20	June 1	May 21
Chateau Gai	.25	June 5	May 19
Circle Bar Knit.	.15&.05	June 1	May 15
Cockshutt Plow, c.	.25	June 1	May 1
Do.	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Con. Bakeries	.20	July 2	June 4
Con. Press "A"	.15	July 3	June 15
Confed. L. 30% pr.	1.50	June 30	June 25
Do.	1.50	Sept. 29	Sept. 25
Do.	1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Coniaurum Mines	.04	Jun. 28	Jun. 5
Cor. P. Box 7% p.	1.75	June 1	May 1
Crow's Nest Pass.	1.50	June 2	May 8
Detroit Int. Bridge	†.50	May 31	Apr. 23
D. Corp.-Seagrams	.55½	June 15	May 25
Do., 5% pref.	†1.25	Aug. 1	July 7
Dome Mines	.30	July 30	June 30
Dom. Bridge	.30	May 25	Apr. 30
D. Envelope 7% p.	.87½	June 1	May 15
Dom. Foundries	.35	July 2	June 11
Dom. Malting	.20	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. & Ang. Invest. 5% pr.	1.25	June 1	May 15
Dom. Malt. 5% p.	1.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. Stores	.15	June 20	May 25
Dom. Textile	1.25	July 2	June 5
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	July 16	June 15
Eastern Steel	.25	June 1	May 14
English Electric A	.25	June 15	May 31
Falconbridge N.M.	.07½	June 28	May 15
Federal Fire Ins. c.	1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Ford Motor A & B	.25	June 16	May 26
Fraser Co.	.50	July 25	June 30
Gatineau Pwr.	.20	June 30	June 1
Do., 5% pref.	1.25	July 1	June 1
Do., 5½% pref.	1.38	July 1	June 1
Granby Cons.	†.15	June 1	May 15
Grandview Mines	.01	June 15	May 15
Hallnor Mines	.05	June 1	May 10
Hamilton Cot. c.	.22½	Jun. 1	May 10
Hinde & Dauch	.25	July 3	June 2
Holt, Renfrew 7% pf.	3.50+1.75	July 3	June 15
Hudson B. M. & S.	.50	June 11	May 11
Huron & Erie	1%	July 1	June 15
Imperial Oil	.25	June 1	May 17
Imp. Tobacco	.10	June 30	May 15
Imp. Varnish	.15	June 1	May 21
Do., pref.	.37½	June 1	May 21
Inter-C. Baking	.75	June 30	June 15
Int. Bronze	.20	July 15	June 15
Do., 6% pref.	.37½	July 15	June 15
Int. Nickel	†.40	June 30	May 31
Int. Pete.	.50	June 1	May 15
Do., pref.	.50	June 1	May 15
Int. Utilities, c.	†.37½	June 1	May 15
Inv. Found. 6% pr.	.75	July 16	June 15
Island Mountain M.	.03	May 28	Apr. 27
Jamaica P. Serv.	.17	July 3	May 31
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	July 3	May 31
L. St. John Pwr.	1.00	June 9	June 1
L. of Woods Mill.	.30	June 1	May 9
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	June 1	May 9
Lake Shore Mines	.20	June 15	May 15
Lamaque Gold c.	.05	June 1	Apr. 30
John A. Lang	.25	July 3	June 11
Laura Secord	.20	June 1	May 1
Levy Bros.	.10	July 2	June 18
C. W. Lindsay 6½% pref.	4.00	June 11	May 10
Loblaw Groc. A & B	.25&.12½	June 1	May 1
Do., c.	†.20	June 1	May 15
Macassa Mines	.03	June 15	May 17
MacLaren Pr. & P.	.25	May 31	May 12
Madsen Red Lake	.04	June 28	June 1
Rob't. Mitchell	1.00	June 15	May 15
McIntyre-Porc. M.	.55½	June 1	May 1
Molson's Brew.	.25	June 27	May 31
Montreal Cottons	1.00	June 15	May 15
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	June 15	May 15
Montreal Loan	.31¼	June 15	May 31
Moore Corp.	.55½	July 3	June 5
Mount Royal Hotel	.30	July 15	June 15
Nat. Biscuit, c.	†.30	July 14	June 8
Do., 7% p.	†1.75	May 31	May 11
Noranda Mines, c.	1.00	June 15	May 15
North Star Oil 7% pr.	.08¾	July 3	June 9
N. S. L. & P. 6% p.	1.50	June 1	May 12
Ogilvie Flour Mills	.25	July 3	May 28
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	June 1	Apr. 26
Ont. Steel	.25	Aug. 15	July 16
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	Aug. 15	July 16
Ottawa Car	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	.15	July 1	Apr. 25
Do., 5% pref.	1.25	July 1	Apr. 25
Page-Hersey	.31¼	July 2	June 15
Pato Cons.	.15	May 31	May 11
Paton Man.	1.00	June 15	May 31
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	June 15	May 31
Perron G. M.	.02	June 30	May 31
Pickle Crow G.M.	.05	June 30	May 31
Placer Dev.	.25	June 15	May 22
Power Corp. 1 pf.	*1.50	July 16	June 20
Do., 2nd pr.	*.75	July 16	June 20
Pressed Metals	†.25	June 1	May 1
Preston E. Domes	.05	July 14	June 15
Provincial Bank	.12½	June 1	May 15
Regent Knit Mills	.40	June 1	May 1
Do.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Reliance Grain 6½% pref.	1.62½	June 15	May 31
Rolland P. 6% pf.	1.50	June 1	May 15
Royal Bank	.15	June 1	Apr. 30
Royalite Oil	.50	June 1	May 12
Scythes & Co., new c.	.18	June 1	May 15
Do., 5% pref.	.31¼	June 1	May 15
Sherritt Gordon	.02	June 28	May 23
Sher.-Williams	.15	Aug. 1	July 10
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	July 3	June 8
Sicks B Brew.	.25	June 30	May 31
Silknit Ltd. 5% pf.	.50	June 15	June 1
Sigma Mines	*.30	July 23	June 28
Simpsons 4½% pr.	1.12½	June 15	May 15
South Can. Power	*.20	Aug. 15	July 20
Do., 6% pr.	*1.50	July 16	June 20
H. Smith Paper	.25	July 30	June 30
Do., 6% pref.	1.50	July 20	June 30
D. A. Stuart Oil	.20	June 1	May 17
Sylvanite G. M.	.03	July 3	Apr. 28
G. Tamblyn	.20	July 3	June 8
Do., 5% pref.	.62½	July 3	June 8
Teck-Hughes c.	.05	June 1	Apr. 30
Tor. Elev. 5½% pf.	.66	June 7	May 28
Unit. Amuse. A & B	.50	May 31	May 15
Waite Amulet M.	.20	June 11	May 10
Walker-Gooderham & W.	1.00	June 15	May 11
Do., pref.	.25	June 15	May 11
Wellington Fire c.	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Westeel Prod.	.50	June 15	May 19
G. Weston, 4½% p.	1.12½	June 1	May 15
Wilsil Ltd.	.25	July 2	June 1
Winnipeg El. 5% p.	2.50	June 30	May 15
Do.	2.50	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
Wright-Hargreaves	.05	July 3	May 25

†N. Y. funds.

*Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Great West Saddlery Company Limited

6% Cumulative First Preference Stock
($50 Par Value)

6% Cumulative Second Preference Stock
($50 Par Value)

A dividend at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, being the accumulated dividend for the three months ending June 30th, 1945, on the First and Second Preference Stock, has been declared and authorized to be paid on June 30th, 1945, to all First and Second Preference Shareholders of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on May 30th, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
J. C. BROADFOOT,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man.,
May 15, 1945.

Large Power Program Expected For Sask.

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Large scale development of hydro power by the Saskatchewan CCF Government is foreshadowed by the government's decision to have re-surveyed the possibilities of the Fort a la Corne hydro scheme on the Saskatchewan river, east of Prince Albert.

Engineers of H. G. Acres & Co., of Ontario, will start the work before the month end. The original survey made in 1931 was by H. G. Acres.

The aim of the government is to bring up to date the 1931 survey, which was made under a former Liberal government, but which was shelved during the depression.

The original scheme contemplated an expenditure of $20 millions for a production of 620,000,000 kilowatt hours for the average year. A hollow reinforced type of concrete dam was recommended.

Fort a la Corne was to be the source of power for a grid lacing together the four large cities of Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Moose Jaw.

Indications, of which there have been several since the government took office last July, are that the CCF means seriously to develop a supply of power for the province. Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps has said that cheap power must be the basis for industrialization, and the government has made no secret of its intention to develop industry, particularly through government and co-operative agencies.

With the hydro scheme at Fort a la Corne, signs point also to power development in the Estevan lignite coalfield in southern Saskatchewan. This, linked in with hydro in the north, would provide the province with a wide power system, from which would be supplied the essential power for industry, and also for rural electrification, a plan for which is already under study by a government committee.

The government's course since the opening of the year presages an aggressive power policy—the appointment of H. F. Berry, private power man, as provincial power commissioner; purchase of the lignite coalfields; rumored purchase of a second power company; amendments to the Power Commission Act giving the commission authority to buy control of stock in power companies; and appointment of a committee to study rural electrification.

Expect to Offer Common Stock W. M. Lowney

Public offering of 70,000 new common shares of Walter M. Lowney Co. by Harrison & Co. is expected shortly, The Financial Post is informed.

The Walter M. Lowney Co., which has been a private company, is well known in the confectionery business—manufacturing through all stages from the cocoa bean to the finished product. Distribution is made through a chain of agencies and branch offices from coast to coast and to the export market.

The offering comes as a result of the retirement of Arthur Lyman, who has been chairman of the board for many years. Control however, will still remain with Edmund Littler, president, who has been associated with the company since its establishment in Canada in 1904, and his associates.

Authorized capital consists of 50,000 no par value common shares of which 41,438 are outstanding. Application has been made to the Secretary of State for permission to split these shares on a five-for-one basis. After the split, there will be 207,190 shares outstanding of which Harrison & Co. will acquire 70,000 to offer to the public. The new shares will be listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, it is stated.

Net profit, including an unstated amount for refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax was $152,479 in 1944 which was equivalent to $3.68 a share on the old common stock or 73 cents a share on the new stock. Dividends of $2 per share were paid on the old stock in 1944.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JULY

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of June, 1945.

By order of the Board.
Walter F. Watkins,
Secretary.

TORONTO, May 16th, 1945.

Lake St. John Power & Paper Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the issued and outstanding shares of the Common Stock of the Company payable 9th June, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 1st June, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
C. W. DAVISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dolbeau, Que.
17th May, 1945.

MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. of Canada

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a dividend of One and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the 5% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Preferred Stock of MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Limited, payable May 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record May 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. G. SCORER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 18th, 1945.

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

6½% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

A DIVIDEND of one and five-eighths per cent (1⅝%) per share, being a dividend for the quarter ended May 31, 1945 is hereby declared and authorized to be paid on June 15, 1945 to all preference shareholders of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on May 31, 1945.

By order of the Board,
A. W. GIBB, Secretary.

Winnipeg, May 9, 1945.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

GLOBE OIL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Cent (.01c) per share on the outstanding common shares of the Company has been declared for payment June 1st, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, May 15th, 1945.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 3rd day of May, A.D. 1945.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. LEHMAN,
Secretary.

307 Lancaster Bldg.,
Calgary, Alberta.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Western Steel Products Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 5

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of fifty cents (50c) per Share, has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds on the 15th day of June, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of May, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
P. F. FOWLE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
May 16th, 1945.

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, have declared a dividend of fifty cents per share on the No Par Value Common Shares of the Company, payable on June 28th, 1945, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company on the 1st day of June, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
J. G. GIBSON,
Secretary.

May 15th, 1945.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1945, payable 16th July, 1945, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1945.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 16th, 1945.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1945, payable 2nd July, 1945, to shareholders of record 5th June, 1945.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 16th, 1945.

MARKET COMMENT

Strength Shown By Industrials

Increasing activity and strength in Canadian industrial stocks was the highlight of the Canadian exchanges this past week. The industrial index at Toronto closed at its highest level since 1937.

In most cases the strongest support was given to those stocks whose earnings have been most limited by wartime restrictions and whose peacetime possibilities are great. If there is to be a downward revision in income taxes this group should benefit materially. Companies which have expanded extensively during the war will most likely be the ones to receive the greatest benefit by a tax revision, financiers state.

Considerable profit-taking coupled with an unusual lull in prospecting news accounted largely for a minor setback in mining prices and activity this past week. The Yellowknife area is making a bid to get back into the market limelight but without much success to date—certain Quebec drill results are still too recent in the minds of the public, it is thought.

* * *

Barron's (New York) The Trader: High-priced shares, reflecting the strength and calibre of investment buying, have been in keen demand . . . Numerous individual new highs, most pronounced phenomenon of inherent market vigor, have been a daily feature. Quiet dealings are a sign of the absence of speculative excesses. Action of prices and developments in the business, financial and political fields continue to furnish reassurance respecting the long-term trend.

* * *

Barron's (New York) The Dow Theorist: With Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages back almost to their highs of May 5 and Apr. 28, the minor trend of the stock market under the Dow theory is still regarded as down and the secondary and major trends continue to be regarded as up. If the averages rise together to new highs, all trends would be up again and the bull market would be reaffirmed. On the other hand, if one or both averages should fail to make new highs and both should subsequently fall below their minor lows of the past two weeks, the secondary trend would be regarded under the Dow theory as down.

* * *

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended May 21 there were 37 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges and four new lows for 1945 to date. In the mining group there were 32 new highs and five new lows registered in the week. Four new highs and no new lows were recorded by the oil stocks during the week.

GENERAL

New Highs—1945

Acme Glove pf.
Brown Co.
Do., pref.
Can. Canners, 2 pf.
Can. Celanese
Do., pref.
Can. Converters
Can. Locomotive
Can. Marconi
Can. Tire
Consumers Glass
De Havilland
Dom. Glass, pref.
Dom. Stores
Ford Motor "A"
Int. Metal Ind.
Int. Paper
Do., pref.
Lake St. John Pwr.
Laura Secord
Maple L. Gardens
Massey-Harris
Mtl. Ref. & St. 2 pf.
Mtl. Telegraphs
Moore Corp.
Niagara W. Weav.
Ogilvie Flour
Russell Ind.
Scythes & Co.
Sicks Brew.
Simon & Sons
Steel Co. of C. pf.
Stuart, D. A., pref.
Sup. Pete., Ord.
Tip Top Tailors
Toronto Elevators
Wool Combing

New Lows—1945

Claude Neon, pf.
Robt. Mitchell
Ontario Steel
St. Law. Flour

MINING

New Highs—1945

Arno
Atlas Y'fe
Bagamac
Bouscadillac
Bulolo Gold
Cartier Mal.
Central Cad.
Century
Chromium
Coin Lake
Dentonia
Formaque
George Copper
Gold Lake
Gold. Man.
Heath
Hollinger
J. M. Cons.
K. Addison
Kirkland Lake
Kirk. Towns.
Labrador
McWatters
Mining Corp.
Minto Gold
Osisko
Pandora
Partamen
Placer Dev.
Proprietary
Quemont
Reno Gold

New Lows—1945

Frobisher
Goldhawk
Grandview
Int. Uranium
Kerr Lake

OILS

New Highs—1945

Ajax
Homestead
Model
Spooner

Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. reported retained net profit for 1944 amounted to $1,594,857, or 53c. a share, which compares with $1,800,293, or 60c. a share for 1943. The decrease in net income in 1944, was due chiefly to increased exploration expenses, including geophysical surveys and drilling cost of unsuccessful exploratory wells.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 30

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Thursday, June 28th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, May 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

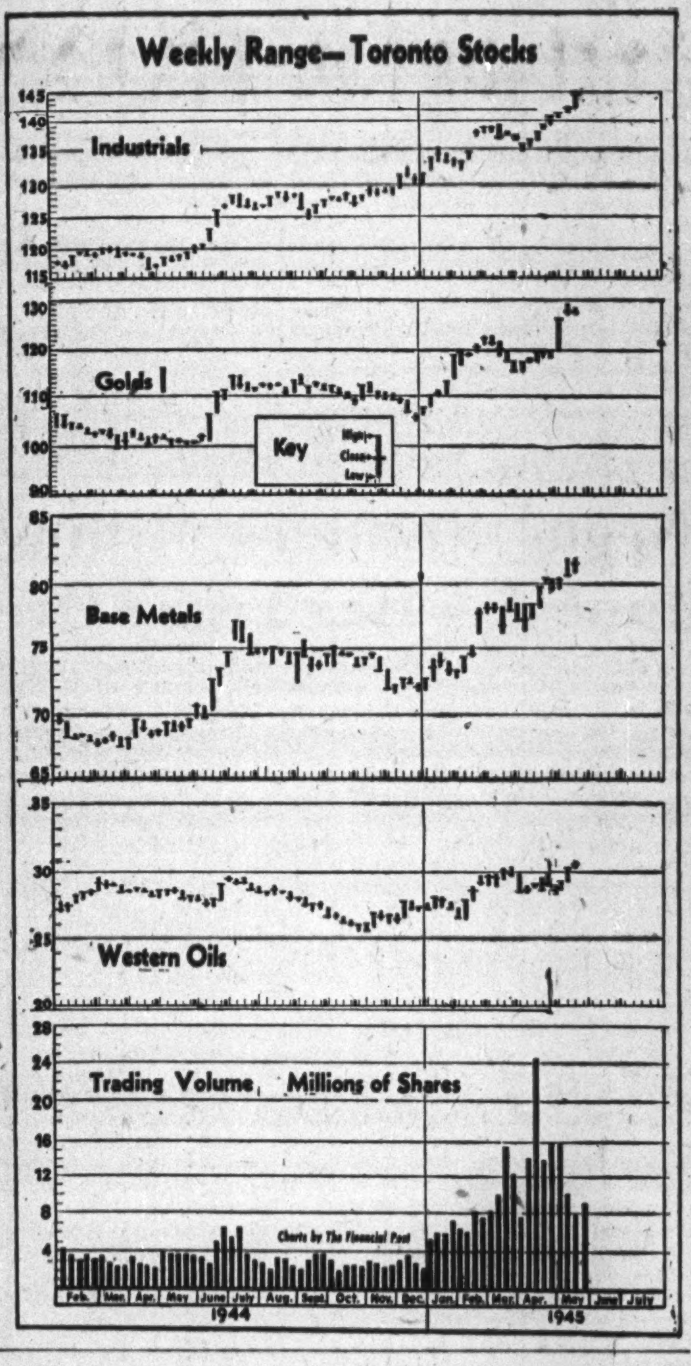
Toronto, Ontario,
May 21st, 1945.

SILKNIT LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼% (50c) per share has been declared on the 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of $40 Par Value of the Company, payable on the 15th day of June, 1945, to Shareholders of Record at the close of business Friday, the 1st day of June, 1945.

By the Order of the Board,
HORACE T. BURGESS,
Secretary.



Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. reports net sales for the first quarter of 1945 of $6,117,961 as compared with $5,730,315 for the same period of 1944. Net profit on operations amounted to $597,928 as against $477,066 for 1944. Income on interest mortgage bonds was $77,978, with net income, before income and excess profits taxes, of $526,914. These figures in 1944 to April 1, were $94,936 and $393,198 respectively.

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The Lumber industry should operate at capacity in the immediate years following peace.
THE CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY LTD.
is one of the largest Companies in this industry.
We have prepared a circular on this Company whose shares are currently selling around $2.00. Copy on request.
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IMPERIAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

VICOUR MINES LIMITED
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Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY STREET ADEL. 6754 TORONTO

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Members Toronto Stock Exchange
197 BAY ST. — TORONTO 1 — ELGIN 3401

Milner, Ross & Co.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
TORONTO

BIGGAR & CRAWFORD
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AGENCY men know the facts about Le Canada. They know that it takes Le Canada and one other French daily to do an effective coverage job of French Montreal. They know that Le Canada is Montreal's fast-growing French morning newspaper with an increase in advertising volume of 75.56 per cent and a circulation gain of 34.8 per cent.

They know it's good business to schedule two French daily newspapers to cover the *larger* French market every time two English daily newspapers are scheduled to cover the *smaller* English market.

That's why they check Le Canada as a "MUST" paper in every advertising campaign designed to cover ALL Montreal.

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TORONTO
WA. 4781
Branch
DUNDAS & HEINTZMAN AVE.
WEST TORONTO
JU. 1167

Expect Giant Yellowknife to Start Shaft Sinking This Summer, Beginning Its Big New Program

By GORDON M. GRANT

It now appears probable that shaft sinking will begin at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines this summer, opening up what is apparently the largest of the new gold mines disclosed by the diamond drill in wartime.

While restrictions have yet to be lifted on underground development, mining circles in Toronto report their understanding that restrictions will be lifted in a matter of weeks so that restrictions will not likely hold up operations in any way.

Open East Zone First

Initial shaft will be put down to develop the East zone and the mining plant for sinking this shaft is already on the property. Sinking will be completed on a contract basis and the crew used for this opening will then be shifted for sinking the No. 2 shaft, mining plant for which is now en route.

Site has been cleared for the No. 1 shaft on the East zone but location for No. 2 shaft on the Dadson shear has not yet been selected. The second shaft will be put down at either the south or north end of the Dadson zone. Further drilling is being done on this zone chiefly to locate ore shoots and if possible to extend the information on them. This drilling will probably be continued all summer.

Development of the Creek and West ore zones will likely be undertaken by crosscutting from No. 1 shaft.

Power Reported Arranged

Sufficient power for the company's proposed development program is expected from the Con mine of Consolidated Smelters.

Frobisher Exploration Co. is making a complete study of the power resources from the Lockhart to Snare Rivers. A detailed study of the power possibilities of the Snare River is scheduled to start June 1.

One good hole, No. 205, has been secured in deep drilling this returning a number of intersections which included 17.1 ft. averaging 0.34 oz. gold uncut or 0.28 oz. cut in the west zone and 15 ft. averaging 0.24 oz. gold in the Creek zone. Other deep holes have not been so resultful and a thorough study of the ore situation at depth will apparently await underground development. As is well known, ore at Giant apparently occurs in lenses and sections of these lenses are often displaced by faulting. Thus considerable drilling and geological study is often necessary to correlate big ore sections indicated at the Giant property.

Conservative In Estimates

Knowledge of this character of the ore has been one of the factors behind the extreme conservatism of the company's management in not publishing tonnages of ore per vertical foot indicated by drilling.

The company has a large number of important ore zones—the South East, Creek, West, ASD, etc—and there appears little doubt that development will show a most substantial tonnage of ore when development of various sections underground is in hand.

Recent financing placed $1.5 millions in the company's treasury to proceed with work and the company is by far the most well-financed of any of the new gold mining prospects.

* * *

Akaicho Gets Values

Frobisher Exploration Co., which controls Giant Yellowknife, has been carrying on drilling on its Akaicho (AES) property immediately north of Giant. Indications of possible ore shoots have been secured in two locations.

Immediately north of the Giant property, in a length of 600 ft., an assay of 1.02 oz. over 2.5 ft. was secured in one hole, 3.9 ft. of 0.17 oz. and 5.6 ft. of 0.11 oz. were found contiguously in another while further holes at 100-ft intervals gave 0.16 oz. across 7.0 ft., 0.18 oz. across 4.2 ft., and 0.146 oz. over 21 ft.

Drilling of a "draw" has been carried on recently, one hole running 0.22 oz. over 10 ft., or 0.33 oz. over 11 ft. on check. This value was secured in No. 14 hole and No. 15, 1,200 ft. to the south, apparently picked up the same shear with only low gold values. No drilling has yet been done in between. No. 17 hole parallelling No. 12, 135 ft. to the north, returned negative values.

Some drilling, chiefly for assessment purposes and geological information, has been done on the Neptune and Duck Lake groups and the drill has now been moved to the optioned Homer group.

Negus Resumes Milling June 1—Has Year's Ore

Negus—last Yellowknife producer to suspend milling due to the war—will be the first Yellowknife mine to get back in production again. Milling is to be resumed June 1 with something over a year's developed ore ahead of the mill exclusive of ore in the key new area 700-800 ft. east of previous workings.

The new eastern area, which may be practically a new mine being far to the east of other underground work, has good protection on westerly dip of the ore, offsetting the apparent tendency of some of the company's ore zones to dip into the adjoining Con property with depth.

Opened on the 200-ft. level, the east vein fracture has now been drifted on for a length of 350 ft., the 75 ft. for which assays are available averaging $32.34 per ton across an average width of 22 in. Raising in this zone recently returned some ore which is remarkably rich even for Negus.

Enter Powder House Fault

This east heading has been continued and has now entered a further objective—the powder house fault. This is a strong shear zone but no reports are available yet on results beyond the fact that the fault itself has been located.

Other shears are known to exist further east in the same sector which may prove productive of ore.

Old maps covering results from surface work show some remarkably high assays in the section now being explored underground, reinforcing the belief that the new section is likely to prove important.

Faults A Feature

Two major faults, which are easily recognizable from aerial photographs, cross the Negus property, one coming in from the northwest, the other from the southwest. These faults apparently converge on the eastern part of the company's property under Yellowknife Bay. The new ore is south of the latter of these two faults but the significance of the faults, if any, remains to be determined.

Hopes are that if an adequate mine crew can be maintained, a high level of production will be secured. It is recalled that in the 9½ months of 1944 production was carried on, output was $799,926—more than in all the previous year. Average recovery at $42.39 was the highest in the company's history. Extraction had shown progressive improvement reaching 94.47% in 1944.

Since completion of shaft sinking to the 10th level, work has been proceeding on drifting on new levels.

During the past winter a further 27 claims were staked at Rivet Lake in greenstones under conditions similar to those existing at Negus. This brings the company's total Yellowknife claim holding to 231 claims, including 22 claims held at Indin Lake and 72 claims at Sunset Lake. Arrangements have been completed for summer work on all these groups.

The option on the Payne group has been extended a further two years. Results to date have been inconclusive as no deep drilling has been done and drilling was restricted in extent.

COMPANY REPORTS

Chesterville Larder

Approximately a million tons of probable ore was placed in sight last year by Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Co. in the green carbonate material of the "D" zone below the 7th level.

The "D" zone was previously only a small ore producer on the upper levels. This new probable ore is not included in reserves which showed a slight decline in tonnage and grade.

Shaft was extended 285 ft. allowing the 13th station to be cut at 1,785 ft. below which it was found necessary to concrete the shaft. Exploration to the northwestward was commenced at the 12th level during the year.

It is planned to continue development at the present scale even though liquid assets are further reduced.

Income Account	12 Mos. ended Dec. 31 1944	12½ Mos. ended Dec. 31 1943
Bullion production	$716,174	$945,302
Less: Expenses	643,038	753,154
Oper. profit	73,136	192,148
Add: Other inc.	8,573	6,544
Net earnings	81,709	198,692
Less: Deprec.	76,266	101,860
Def. devel. w/o	110,508	98,533
Net loss	105,065	1,701
Add: Dividends	......	52,067
Deficit for year	105,065	53,768
Earned per Share	d$0.06	d$0.001
Paid	nil	0.03
Condensed Balance Sheet		
As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & bullion	$73,536	$137,412
Dom. Govt. bonds	300,000	225,000
Accs. rec.	5,919	40,863
Stores	95,775	91,732
Total curr. assets	475,230	495,007
Prep. & def. chgs.	27,722	7,676
Def. develop.	285,091	292,379
Hydro deposit	17,250	17,250
Inv. Kearns Props.	9,956	50,121
Claims & props.	864,228	866,628
Plant & equip.▲	391,076	457,816
Total assets	2,070,553	2,186,877
Bank bills pay.	25,000	......
Accts. & tax. pay.	40,836	34,463
Other curr. liabs.	5,414	8,893
Total curr. liab.	71,250	43,356
Capital stock	1,650,190	1,650,190
Capital surplus	32,971	72,123
Earned surplus	316,142	421,208
▲After depr. of	628,212	551,945
Working capital	403,980	451,651
OPERATING STATISTICS	1944	1943
Tons milled	152,696	196,687
Recov. per ton	$4.69	$4.81
Ore reserves, tons	457,800	470,000
Grade ($38.50 gold)	$5.20	$5.62

Golden Manitou

Operating profits of Golden Manitou Mines were lower in 1944 but company changed a working capital deficit of $362,375 to $64,812 net working capital during the year.

Present bank loans represent advances against concentrates shipped. The Government guaranteed loan of $325,000 was retired during the year leaving $425,000 series "B" bonds senior to the common stock.

Development of levels below 500 ft. was hampered by shortage of miners and absenteeism, resulting in milling of ore below average grade.

Eight holes drilled from the 1,100-ft. level have shown the persistence of ore to 1,500 ft. depth.

Operating Statement Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Production	$1,834,513	$1,936,762
Less: Develop.	96,888	66,180
Mining	582,514	493,210
Milling	365,950	380,255
Gen. mine exp.	231,080	218,205
Head office exp.	15,412	13,434
Int. on loans	47,956	59,815
Add: Insur. claim	......	20,633
Operating profit	494,713	726,296
Less: Depr. & amort.	460,820	627,693
Inc. tax res.	15,139	30,000
Net prof. & surp. for yr.	18,754	†68,603

†Applied against deficit of equal amt. as at Dec. 31, 1942.

Condensed Balance Sheet As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & concs.	$384,492	$355,872
Accts. rec.	40,536	89,339
Mat. & supplies	119,092	150,747
Total curr. assets	544,120	595,958
Prelim. exps.	12,553	4,428
Def. develop.	519,355	518,389
Bond disc.	80,000	80,000
Claims & props.	1,173,695	1,173,694
Plant & equip.	1,211,859	1,168,564
Total assets	3,541,582	3,541,033
Bank loan sec.	375,000	752,000
Accts. & tax. pay.	104,308	206,333
Total curr. liab.	479,308	958,333
Funded debt	425,000	425,000
Depr. & amort.	1,088,513	627,693
Surplus	18,754	......
Capital stock†	1,530,007	1,530,007
†After disc. of	1,470,000	1,470,000
Working capital	64,812	*362,375

*Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

OPERATING STATISTICS	1944	1943
Tons milled	337,430	304,602
Recov. per ton	$5.44	$6.36
Ore reserves, tons	983,121	1,040,992
Zinc, %	7.74	7.59
Gold, oz.	0.045	0.045
Silver, oz.	3.06	3.34

MANAGED INVESTMENT

The Financial Post assumes no responsibility for the specific buy and sell recommendation reported here. The changes and reasons for them are made entirely on the responsibility of two investment managers who have undertaken management of two hypothetical investment funds, the operations of which are reported for readers of The Financial Post.

The buying and selling of an individual security for one of these funds does not and should not, be interpreted as indicating the wisdom of any individual taking similar action. What is wise for one individual in certain economic circumstances and with a certain list of securities may be entirely unwise for another individual.

Purpose of this continuing feature is to illustrate by actual example, the principles of sound investing based on experience, knowledge and constant attention.

Stocks in Middle Region Says Compton's Manager

The Financial Post publishes a review of the hypothetical Compton account which is being managed under conditions outlined previously in The Post.

Compton's manager feels that the stock market prices are now somewhere between the buying and the selling level and consequently has not made any changes in the account in the past month.

The Compton stock is being managed for an individual described as follows: He is 38, married, two children, no dependent relatives, adequate life insurance. He is buying and holding an appropriate volume of Victory bonds and war savings certificates. His interest is about 50% safety in income, 50% capital appreciation.

Compton's Manager Says:

Herewith is the fifth monthly statement of your account for the period ended May 15, 1945.

Although the stock market was active and strong during the period from Apr. 16 to May 15 (e.g. the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrials Index advanced from 138.0 to 142.4) no purchases or sales were made for your account.

The selling price, which we have set upon certain of your mining stocks, is still above the current market quotations and the buying prices at which we feel you should purchase certain preferred and common shares are below the current market prices. In other words, at the moment the stock market is in a sort of "no-man's-land"; if it goes higher you will probably make some sales at a nice profit and if it goes lower some purchases will be made, but at the moment your account is doing nothing.

The Toronto Stock Exchange index of industrial stocks is now at its highest level since 1937 and this although the political horizon is far from bright and while Canadian business is confronted at home with important reconversion problems.

During the past five months your account has been made somewhat less vulnerable and simplified on our advice. Thus you now hold investments in 17 companies as compared with 25 companies on Dec. 15, 1944 and the change in the percentage distribution of securities by main groups is as follows:

	Book Value May 15, 1945 %	Book Value Dec. 15, 1944 %
Bonds	36.7	..
Pref. stocks	15.9	9.3
Common stocks	39.3	66.6
Mining stocks	7.6	17.5
Cash	0.5	6.6
	100.0	100.0

In the month to May 15 no interest or dividends were received by your account. After deduction of your monthly payment of $25 your cash balance was reduced to $60.27.

The Compton Fund Now Stands

No. of Shares	Security	Cost per sh.	*Market per sh.
	Common Stocks		
20	Dom. Stores, com.	12½	16½
15	Simpsons "A" com.	13⅓	19
10	Can. & Dom. Sugar, c.	22	24¾
10	Silverwood's, com.	14	10½
10	Walkers, com.	66	74⅜
10	Dom. Bridge, com.	30	32
5	Consumers' Gas, com.	140	148
50	Cons. Paper, com.	8	8⅝
20	Maple Leaf M., com.	8½	12
5	Goodyear, com.	95½	101½
50	York Knit. Mills, c.	11	13½
	Mining Stocks		
10	Noranda	56	53¼
100	Madsen Red Lake	2¼	2.80
	Preferred Stocks		
15	Can. Wire Box, A, p.	22½	25
30	Maple Leaf Gdns., pf.	11	11½
15	Riverside Silk, A pf.	32	33
30	D. Stuart Oil, pf.	16	17
	Bonds		
$2,900	Can., 3% 1956/59	100⅜	100½
$900	Can., 3% 1957/60	100½	100⅛
	Cash		$60.27
	Current Market Value of Fund		$10,923.90
	Prospective Annual Income		$427.00
	Average Yield on Original $10,000		4.27%

*Bid price on May 15, 1945.

United Service Corp. reports retained net profit of 217,732 for 1944 as compared with $186,374 for the previous year. Total sales to the public were $4,377,000 an increase of $789,000 over 1943. Retained net profit for the year for Super-Service Stations Ltd. (United Service Corp. owns or controls all capital stock, except preferred shares) amounted to $81,761.

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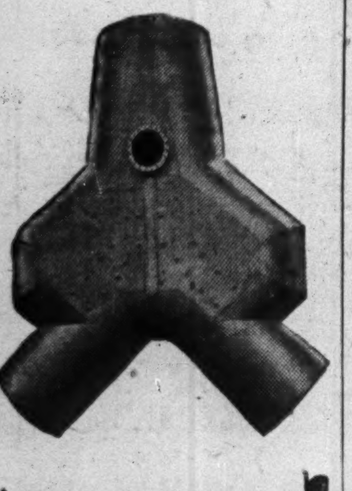
Cabala Yellowknife Mines advises that in addition to prospecting ground between two major faults a diamond drill has been engaged to drill on the line of strike of the adjoining Frobisher property.



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TORONTO MONTREAL

Closed But With Workings, Mills Alger & Naybob to Get New Tests

Two gold mining properties which enjoyed the mining spotlight in other days—Thompson Cadillac and Naybob—are back in the news again and with substantial financing arranged to assure each a brand-new chance for success.

Thompson Cadillac—now Alger Gold Mines—has come to attention again because of opening of excellent new ore at O'Brien Gold Mines, in the main Cadillac break which extends westward into Alger.

The trustees in bankruptcy of the Thompson Cadillac Mining Corp. (whose shareholders have no equity in Alger) retained the company's 200-ton mill intact— it was leased to Central Cadillac Mines for a time—and workings have been kept dewatered.

Drilling is scheduled to get started from underground shortly in the search for new ore sources eastward toward the O'Brien ground. J. P. Norrie will be consultant.

Alger's authorized capital is three million shares, a million being issued for property, a further million to financing interests for $150,000 cash with options granted on the remaining million shares at 25 to 75 cents a share. Directors comprise: Kenneth Davis, Inspiration Mining & Development Co.; K. J. Springer, president of Leitch Gold Mines; Frank Hewett, Robert Fennell and George Wood. Operations are under the direction of M. J. O'Shaunessy, formerly of O'Brien Gold Mines.

LaBine Directs Naybob

M. MacSchwebel, New York lawyer who is president of Naybob (1945) Gold Mines, informs The Financial Post that a meeting of directors last week, Chas. LaBine, vice-president of Eldorado Mining & Refining, who has accepted the position as mine manager, was instructed to dewater the shaft and reopen the mine when the "green light" is given for underground development.

After the directors' meeting mentioned, a party of directors, including three from New York and Mr. LaBine visited the property in the south part of the Porcupine area. The 250-ton mill on the property was stated to be in good condition to resume milling when required.

$100,000 on Hand

The company is now reported with over $100,000 on hand, including $75,000 in government bonds and the company is stated to have been assured of an additional $100,000 in time for re-opening of the mine.

Under the old company Naybob Gold Mines—whose shareholders received one new share for each 10 old—a shaft was sunk to 1,400 ft. with 11 levels opened. Results encouraged but financial difficulties prevented a continuation of work.

Rehabilitation Can Be Easy

Several advantages are pointed out for financing of properties which already possess mine workings and which have mills on their properties. In the event of success in finding ore, companies such as Alger and Naybob won't have to meet the expense of sinking a shaft and installing a mill.

Besides that they won't have to worry about the three years that it often requires to bring a new gold prospect along to the production stage.

OIL PRODUCTION

Conrad & Princess Get New Oil Producers

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—The two most promising southern Alberta plains oil areas have taken another great stride forward with the successful completion by the California Standard Co. of key extension wells. The successful completions, one in the Devonian dolomite in the Princess area, the other in the Ellis sand at Conrad, extend the productive area half a mile from the original discoveries. The two successes are expected to result in stepping up activity in both fields on the part of California Standard, and should encourage new development in the areas by other concerns.

* * *

Princess Strike

With drill-stem test indicating an oilwell comparable to the "Devonian discovery well" (Princess-CPR No. 18-21A) half a mile to the west, the California Standard Co. halted drilling at its Princess-CPR No. 58-22A well on May 16, 68 ft. in the Devonian dolomite at 3,977 ft. With bottom not more than 3 ft. in the oil-bearing porous zone, drill-stem test was made with packer set at 3,959 ft.

With tester (3/16 in. choke) open for 109 minutes, the well made a gas flow estimated at from 81,000 to 115,000 cu. ft. daily. When pipe was pulled it was found to contain a 3,600-ft. column of gassified crude oil, plus a little muddy water. Had the test been extended, it appears probable that the well would have commenced flowing oil, as did the discovery No. 18-21A. Oil influx into the pipe during the test in 109 minutes is estimated at 35 to 38 bbls.

No. 58-52A, in the northeast 10 acres of L.S.D. 14 22-20-12w4, topped the dolomite at 3,909 ft., about 1,471 ft. subsea, 4 ft. lower than the contact at the old Princess-CPR No. 1 (just over quarter of a mile west and slightly south), and 4 ft. higher than the Princess CPR No. 18-w1A (half a mile west). As at these earlier completions, No. 58-22A showed evidence of gas in a narrow porous zone in the top of the dolomite. It reached the oil bearing zone at least 65 ft. in the dolomite (3,974 ft.), while the No. 18-21A reached the oil zone 52 ft. below the dolomite contact, at 3,965 ft., and halted 18 ft. in the zone at 3,985 ft.

In view of the successful drill-stem test at No. 58-22A, the well will not be deepened farther into the porous horizon. Production string of casing is being set a few feet above the oil zone. The well is expected to go on production in about a week.

* * *

Conrad Strike

With drill-stem test indicating a well probably capable of pumping around 150 bbl. per day, the California-Standard Co. halted drilling at its Conrad-Province No. 51-5A on May 17, 6 ft. in the Ellis sand at 3,011 ft. After coring the top of the Ellis at 3,005 ft., drill-stem test was run with bottom 6 ft. in. The 60-minute test gave an oil rise of 1,040 ft. Casing is being set above the sand, and the well will likely go on pump in a week or so.

No. 51-5A, located in the southeast 10 acres of L.S.D. 3 5-6-15w4, is an important extension test half a mile due west of the California-Standard discovery well (No. 2). The new success is also half a mile due south of the Conrad-Province No. 55-5A, which found the Ellis too tight to yield commercial volumes of oil, and is just over half a mile north and east of the Conrad-Province No. 75-32B, which reached a Madison "high" with no Ellis sand deposition overlying it.

The No. 51-5A drill-stem test (1,040 ft. in 60 minutes) compares as follows with previous successful completions in the area: Mid Continent-East Crest No. 1, rise 1,440 ft. in 75 minutes (recently placed on pump, 250 bbl. daily); Conrad-Province No. 77-33B, 1,200 ft. in 60 minutes (on production Oct., 1944, oil yield to April 30, 1945 20,749 bbl., with April yield 4,927 bbl.); Conrad-Province No. 2, 900 ft. in 60 minutes (on production July, 1944, oil yield to April 30, 1945 29,758 bbl., with April yield 2,707 bbl.); Conrad-Province No. 71-4a, 500 ft. in 60 minutes (on production May 1, 1945, pumping 50 bbl. per day). The Conrad oil tests approx. 27 degrees API.

* * *

Drill Rigs Boosted

Boosting number of rigs active on its Conrad holdings to four (two Can-Tex Drilling Co.; two General Petroleums), the California Standard Co. has commenced two more wells in the area.

One new site is Conrad-Province No. 15-32B, in the centre of the southeast 10 acres of L.S.D. 9 32-5-15w4, half a mile south of the discovery Conrad-Province No. 2, and three-eighths of a mile southwest of the Conrad-Province No. 77-33B producer.

Second new site is Conrad-Province No. 15-35B, in the centre of the southeast 10 acres of L.S.D. 9 35-5-15w4, three miles due east of the No. 15-32B well, and upward of three miles east of the line of producers. General Petroleums is contractor for the two new ventures.

* * *

Gets Madison at 12,740 ft.

Imperial-Coalspur No. 1, central Alberta foothills wildcat and deepest test yet drilled in Canada, has confirmed its Madison Limestone objective at 12,740 ft. Drilling is now proceeding at 12,775 ft. With derrick floor elevation 3,740 ft., lime elevation is 9,000 ft. below sea level. Shell-Norman No. 1, former Canadian depth record well, found the Madison lime at 11,588 ft., 7,263 ft. subsea, and completed at 12,056 ft. The Coalspur test is in L.S.D. 10 3-49-21w5.

Report Planned On Stadacona

Street Certificates Qualify in Distribution Under Way

Despite published report to the contrary, street certificates which were not sent to the liquidator of Stadacona Rouyn Mines will participate in the share-for-share distribution of shares of Stadacona Mines (1944), president W. B. Maxwell of the new company informs The Financial Post.

Following issuance of data on share exchange procedure by the National Trust Co., Montreal, certificates for shares in the new company are now being forwarded to shareholders who have complied with procedure requirements.

Directors Met Tuesday

The National Trust Co. is stated to have 4,024,896 2/3 shares of the new company to take care of the exchange of those shares as determined in the liquidation proceedings.

A meeting of directors was held in Montreal on Tuesday and it is anticipated that a full report on the company's position, already prepared, will be going forward to shareholders shortly.

CCF Oil Lease Goes to Kamsack

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—A highly speculative search for oil in oil sands in the vicinity of Peter Pond Lake in Northwestern Saskatchewan, far distant from the settled portion of the province and from railroads, is to be undertaken by the Prairie Queen Co., of Kamsack, Sask.

The CCF government has given the company a two-year option on the oil sands territories. At the end of this time, the company may choose the areas which it wants to develop, under a 21-year lease. The government will assess the company 50 cents an acre for the first year and $1 an acre for subsequent years, plus 10% of production as royalty.

The long-term lease runs counter to the opinion often expressed by CCF speakers, particularly Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps. But Mr. Phelps said that in this case it was a good thing to get a company into such undeveloped territory on an experimental basis.

Inco Earnings Up In First Quarter

An increase in quarterly earnings to 47 cents a share is reported by International Nickel Co. of Canada for the first quarter of 1945 compared with 44 cents a share for the corresponding quarter of 1944.

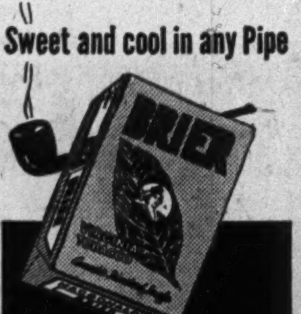
Earnings for the first quarter, applicable to the common, totalled $7,343,146 after all charges, including depreciation, amortization, taxes, etc.

Balance sheet as at Mar. 31, 1945, shows $136.5 millions current assets including $22.7 millions cash against current liabilities of $26.5 millions This compares with $132.9 millions current assets and $26.2 millions current liabilities three months earlier.

OPTIONS EXTENDED

South End Petroleums advises that the May 5 installment, comprising an option on 50,000 shares under option agreement with E. A. Martyn, has been extended to May 25, while the May 21 installment has been extended to June 5 and the May 31 installment to June 15.

Starlight Mines reports that No. 1 drill has reached a depth of 543 ft., encountering mineralized diorite with some green carbonates and mineralized stringers. The hole is being drilled to an objective of between 750 and 800 ft. The No. 2 drill is reported working the northwest corner of the Louvicourt property near the border of Dome Exploration ground. The company plans to form a new concern to consolidate property that adjoins East Sullivan.



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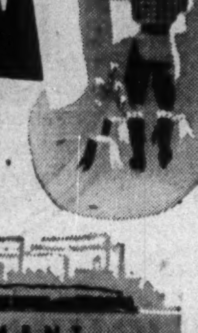

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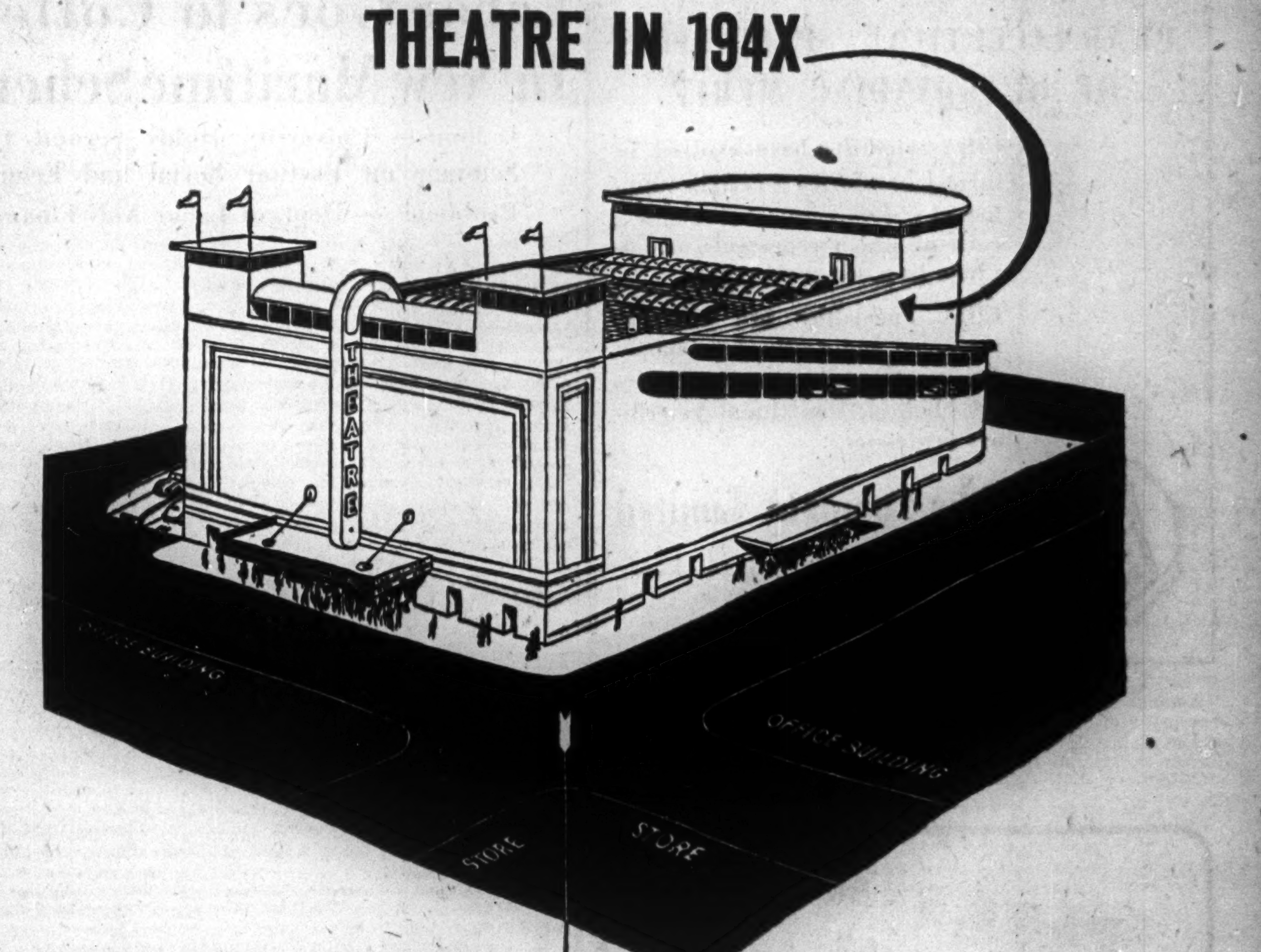

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* * *

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MONTREAL

Noranda Mines reports estimated net profit of $2,380,147, or $1.06 a share in the three months ended March 31, 1945, as compared with $2,337,627, or $1.04 a share in the similar period of 1944. Metal production and miscellaneous income in the first quarter of 1945 was $4,651,412 as against $4,857,686 in the comparable three months of 1944.

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Labor Goes to College In New Maritime Scheme

Dalhousie University Holds Second Labor Seminar on Postwar Social and Economic Problems — Dept. of Labor Aids Financially

Trade union membership in Canada which grew from an estimated 359,000 in 1939 to 665,000 in 1943 has brought with it a new and greater responsibility for labor education. The wartime problems of trade unions, like those of management and government, have become complicated by the new legislative machinery, and labor in particular has found itself ill-equipped to interpret its present and future position.

An excellent example of how labor is attempting to overcome its intellectual and academic shortcomings through education of its local union leaders, and thereby promote not only informed leadership but a higher level of economic intelligence in the great masses of its membership, is portrayed in the operations of the Maritime Labor Institute. This co-operative training school which embraces the membership of all unions in the Maritime Provinces functions with the assistance and guidance of the Dalhousie University's Institute of Public Affairs at Halifax. Here, for the first time in its long history of development, Maritime labor actually has begun to go to college.

Hold Second Conference

Early this month the Maritime Labor Institute held its second conference of trade union leaders at historic old Dalhousie. Just about a year ago a group of trade unionists in the Maritimes organized the institute for the purpose of developing a broad program of education designed to arouse the consciousness of Maritime labor to the wartime strain on its industrial relations, and the great need for an educated opinion on postwar social and economic problems which labor, and trade unionism must face.

The Maritime Labor Institute is labor's own creation, and is financed by its own funds, plus some financial assistance from the Nova Scotia Department of Labor. Its affiliation with Dalhousie University is strictly on a basis of mutual assistance where both organizations examine each other's resources for studying labor's problems and their solution.

When the institute was first organized a year ago six objectives were agreed upon as the motivating force behind the educational plan. These were (1) the establishment of the School for Trade Union Officials; (2) to promote through investigation, discussion and co-operative effort, the interest and welfare of Maritime labor; (3) to organize and conduct courses of study; (4) to maintain a library of special interest to labor; (5) to undertake research in labor problems; and (6) to further in any way labor's education with respect to economic and social matters.

Why Labor Interested

Geo. A. McAllister, of the Dalhousie Institute of Public Affairs, and secretary of the Maritime Labor Institute, sums up labor's reasons for an intensified educational program: "Labor looks forward to a postwar world in which all resources—human and material—will be utilized for the welfare of all. Workers want a place—not to be a football—in postwar society.

"To achieve these goals organized labor itself must not only be willing but also able to shape tomorrow's world; the goals cannot be achieved unless union leaders from the locals up possess information sufficient to evaluate the significance to labor of measures—health insurance, family allowances, unemployment insurance, housing measures and so on—adopted by governments or advanced on this side or that side.

"Through workers' education the laborer can be kept informed about the contents of each piece of legislation affecting him; he can be told not only how it affects him, but what rights he is entitled to and how to get them.

"Organized labor seeks information about labor law not merely for the personal use of its members, but because it knows that labor law and the administering agencies will be as good as labor insists they be."

The conference committee with Dr. L. Richter, head of the Dalhousie's Institute of Public Affairs, as chairman, is made up of 12 representative labor leaders in the Maritimes. Six representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and six from the Canadian Congress of Labor, Canadian counterparts of the A.F. of L. and CIO, sit on this committee indicating that a nice balance and harmony has been achieved on the necessity for labor education. That labor has been thinking for some years about its educational lack was evident at the 1943 convention of the CCL where its president, A. R. Mosher, declared: "Preoccupation with questions of wages and working conditions in individual plants and industries is no longer justifiable; along with essential service to their membership, the labor unions must widen their sphere of activity to include education in economic and political subjects, and participation in the making of national policies affecting every aspect of Canadian affairs."

This philosophy has been given an impetus by the tremendous increase in labor union membership during wartime years, and with it has come a realization that these wartime converts to labor's ranks must be educated in labor's policies. If labor is to hold its present numerical strength it must offer greater opportunities, and show itself worthy of the support it has received from its new wartime crop of recruits. Labor is determined to hold its gains. An aggressive educational program which reaches down into the rank and file of its membership will obviously solidify its expanded ranks.

The establishment of the Maritime Labor Institute is in keeping with a new trend of workers' education which has begun in the United States, and it was inspired partly as a result of these innovations, and partly in answer to the demands of Maritime labor for a recognized educational affiliation. Dalhousie University performs the function of a clearing house for enlightened public opinion on Maritime public affairs in as many fields as its limited staff will permit. It co-ordinates and advises the committee of trade union leaders, handles routine business, acts as a distributing agency for labor data, booklets and related activities such as the CBC's Citizen's Forum, National Film Board releases, and publishes a labor news bulletin for the institute. In addition it sends its Public Affairs—a quarterly journal of opinion — to every local secretary. It also houses the special labor library, and arranges for the circulation of its books to members of institute, and generally serves labor's fledgling educational enterprise with sound academic advice. For this service it receives a valuable labor liaison which gives the Dalhousie Institute of Public Affairs a practical insight into labor's viewpoint on municipal, provincial and national events.

Vincent Portfolio Featured By North Malartic Issues

Recently released investment portfolio of Vincent Mining Corp.—a company formed six months ago to consolidate various interests of Norman Vincent, Toronto mining financier—shows that extensive holdings have been acquired in the north part of the Malartic area in the neighborhood Norbenite Malartic and Citralam Malartic have brought to attention.

Shareholdings are reported in seven companies, including Norbenite Malartic, straddling the Malartic north break area and 21,000 acres have been acquired north of this again with work to get under way this summer. Latest acquisition is stated to cover the contact of a granodiorite batholith, respecting favorable prospecting ground for ore.

All told, Vincent Mining Corp. is interested in and holds operating or stock control in 24 companies. Work programs are reported under way on 13 of the properties with drills in operation at Citralam Malartic, Hugh Malartic, Vinray Malartic, Clarnor Malartic, Courageous, Scout Pershing, Norford Pershing, Norman Malartic and Bourbon Mines.

Over a half million shares of stock are held in Continental Coal Corp. which operates a strip coal operation in Alberta; output last year was 50,000 tons for which better than $4 a ton was secured.

Test Steep Rock Ground

Included in acreage holdings are 1,200 acres, an iron prospect in the Steep Rock area, a 50% interest in 2,000 acres in the Manneville district, a 50% interest in 4,000 acres in the Rouyn-Noranda district and a 90% interest in 2,500 acres in Villemontel district.

Authorized capital of the company is 5 million shares with 1,999,900 shares reported outstanding. A staff of nine engineers is retained by the company under the direction of C. O. Stee, Walter N. Rook, formerly general manager of Philip Carey & Co. has charge of the company's industrial division.

Investment portfolio follows:

Share Interests

Mines:	Shares	Options
Citralam Malartic Mines	680,841	1,446,662
Hugh Malartic Mines...	675,400	775,000
Norbenite Malart. Mines	171,400	......
Vinray Malartic Mines.	175,500	1,200,000
Norman Malartic Mines	377,416	1,300,000
Clarnor Malartic Mines	475,000	1,499,995
Vincent Mining Corp. group (Viney)	298,000	......
Bradnor Malartic Mines	716,666	......
Mascot Mining Co.	100,035	......
Courageous Gold Mines	340,000	1,599,995
Scout Pershing Mines..	450,000	......
Lochland Persh. Mines	100,000	1,299,995
Norford Pershing Mines	300,000	1,500,000
Vine Pershing Mines...	300,000	1,500,000
Nortyne Gold Mines ..	288,200	900,000
Rambull Gold Mines ..	472,700	1,000,000
Laflamme Barraute M..	113,375	......
Veynore Barraute Mines	214,853	......
Bur-ley Porcupine	153,700	......
Markwell Mines	700,000	1,500,000
Bourbon Mines	525,000	1,600,000
Barrentier Gold Mines	215	......
Danrod Prospect. Syn..	195	......
Industrials:		
Mica Co. of Canada	481,558	......
Continental Coal Corp..	578,900	......

Kalamazoo Co. Starts Big Job

Espanola Sulphate Pulp Mill Will Have 200-ton Daily Capacity in 1946

Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., recently started major construction work at its Espanola, Ont. plant (30 miles west of Sudbury), purchased in 1943 at $1 million from Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Some demolition and reconstruction work was undertaken last year. Here are highlights of the project as communicated to The Financial Post by President R. A. Hayward.

By arrangement with Dalton Engineering & Construction Co., Toronto, personal services of Peter D. Dalton for supervision of the job have been contracted for.

KVP will invest about $5 millions in building and equipping a 200-ton bleached sulphate mill, complete with wood room, boiler house and water filtration plant. Existing buildings will accommodate screens and bleaching plant. In the rebuilt former power house are being installed a new vertical electric generator and an electrolytic plant for production of chlorine and caustic. The company is providing $2 millions for woods equipment and working capital, making a total project of $8 millions, Mr. Hayward advises.

Plan is to start mill production about July 1, 1946, with full capacity of 200 tons a day the immediate goal. Total output will be shipped for processing into paper at the Kalamazoo plant, leaving none for sale. Management and operating personnel will be all Canadians except two or three key men moving from Kalamazoo. A start on accumulating operating crews is scheduled for January. Woods organization, already at work, is almost complete but the company is employing some additional men as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Hayward advises he will probably act as president of the Canadian subsidiary company when it is formed.

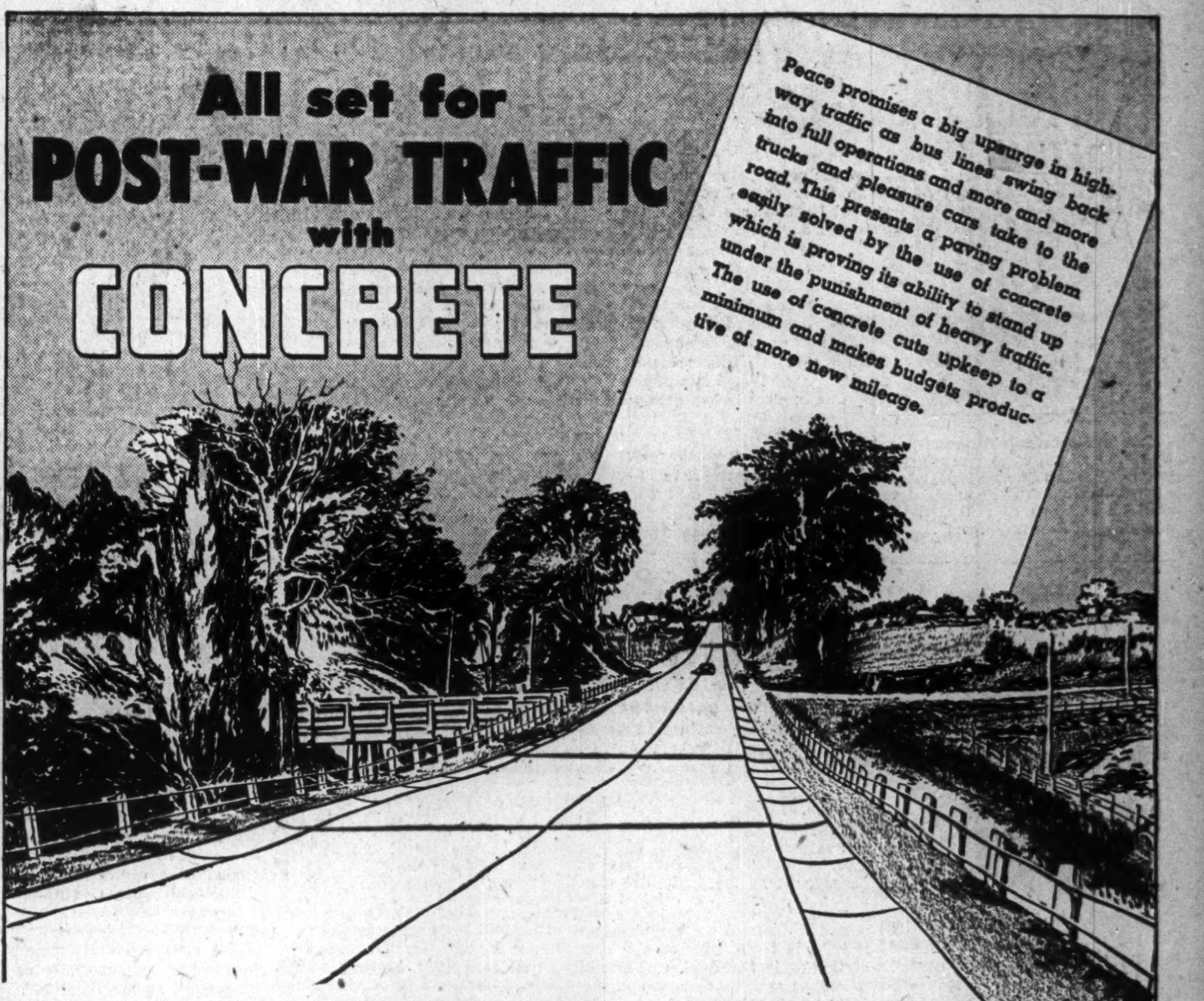
New Labor Law Forum For B. C.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Inaugurating a program believed unique in Canadian provincial affairs, the B. C. Government has established a new joint government-labor committee to study labor proposals for legislative reform. Labor Minister George S. Pearson and Trade Minister E. C. Carson will represent the provincial cabinet and several departmental officials also will be members of the government section. Most of the larger labor-bodies in the province are represented on the labor group.

Inauguration of a compulsory check-off system for union dues and outlawing of company unions are two leading topics. B. C. industrialists have opposed the check-off system, notably S. G. Blaylock, chairman of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., one of B.C.'s largest employers.

Other subjects for discussion, less controversial, are revision of apprenticeship legislation, training for returned servicemen, citizenship rights, voting franchise for native Indians, education cost reforms, health insurance, free hospitalization for maternity patients, abolition of poll tax, social security, workmen's compensation.



Peace promises a big upsurge in highway traffic as bus lines swing back into full operations and more and more trucks and pleasure cars take to the road. This presents a paving problem easily solved by the use of concrete which is proving its ability to stand up under the punishment of heavy traffic. The use of concrete cuts upkeep to a minimum and makes budgets productive of more new mileage.

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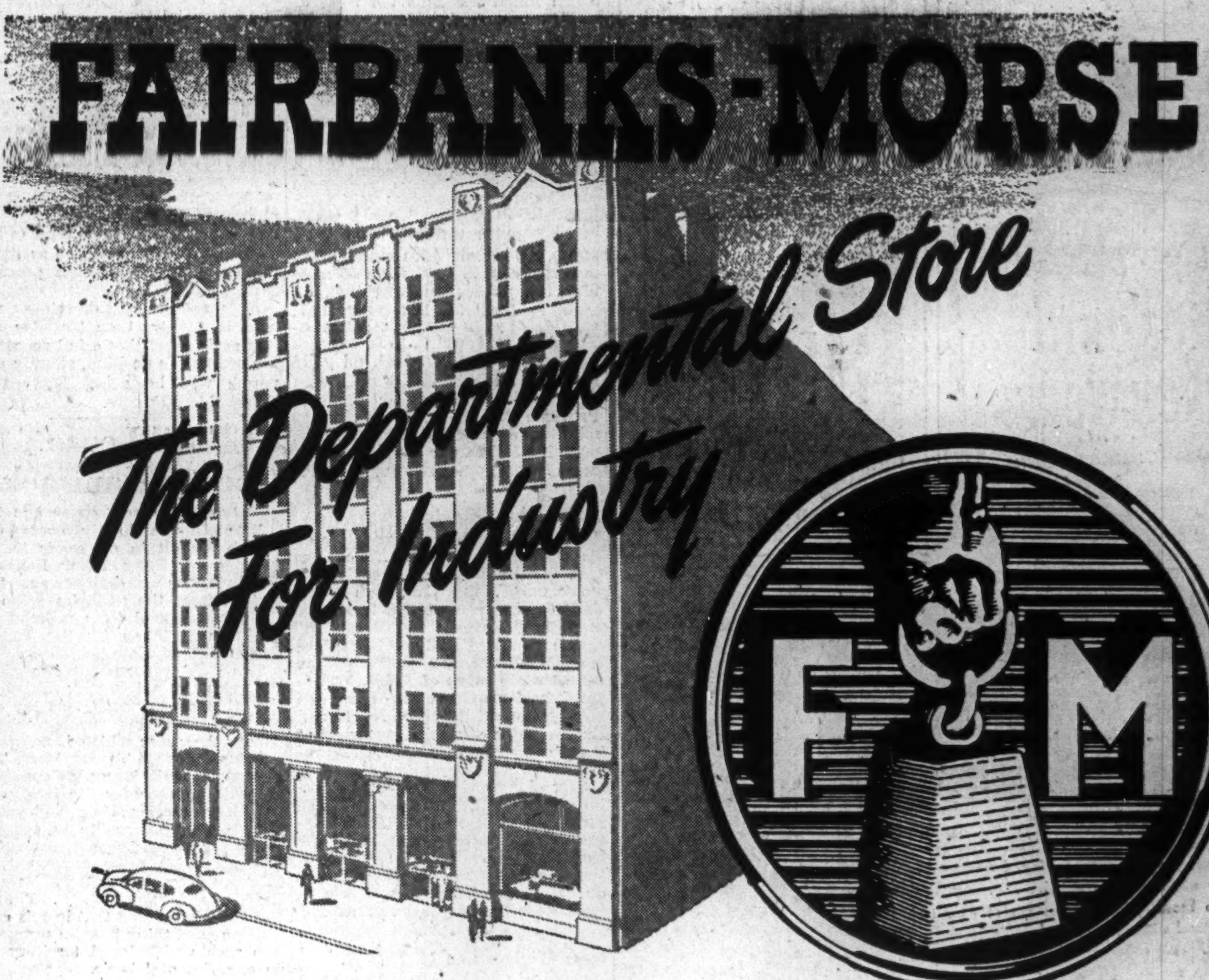

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